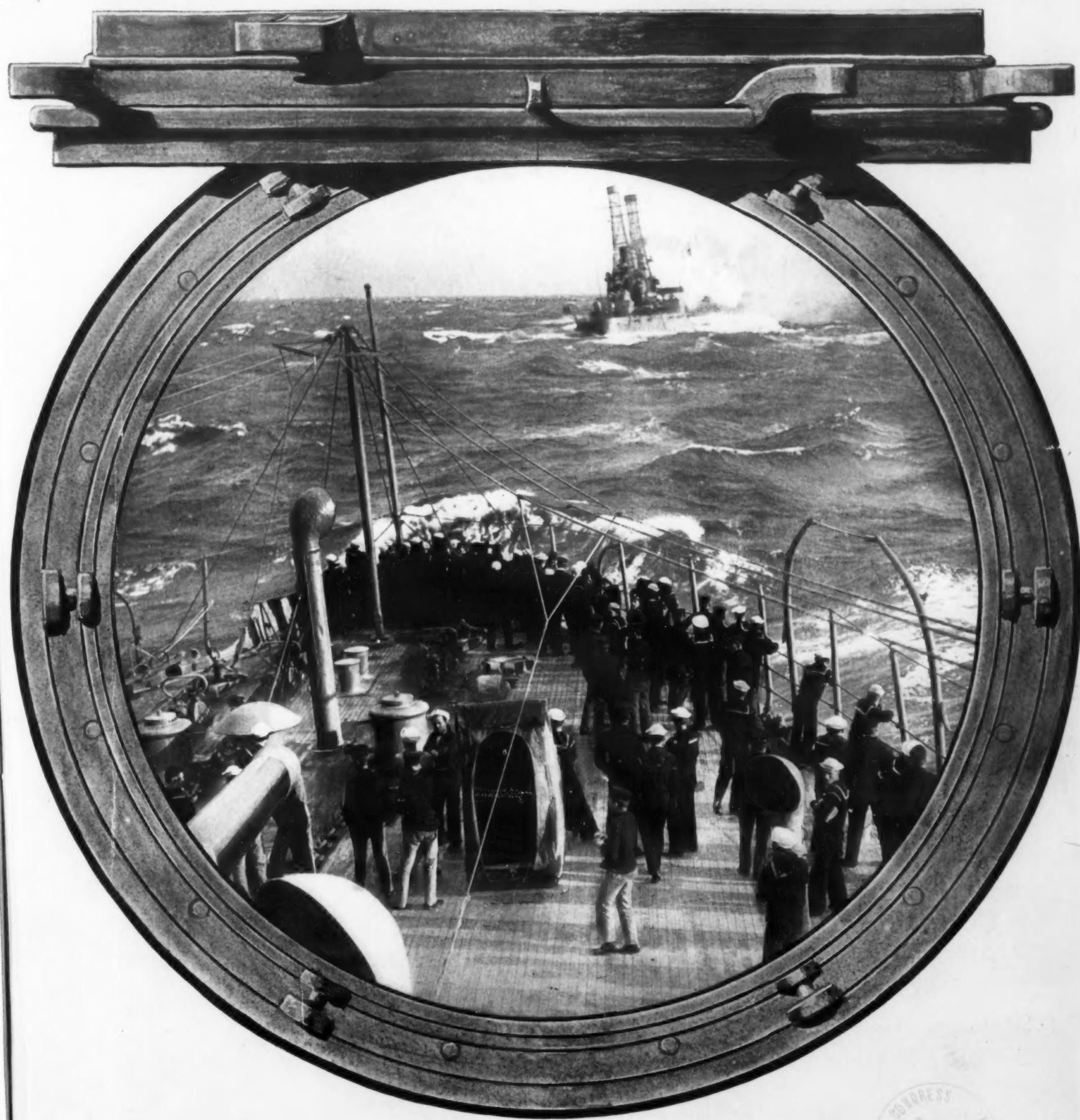


MAR 21 1911

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# Leslie's

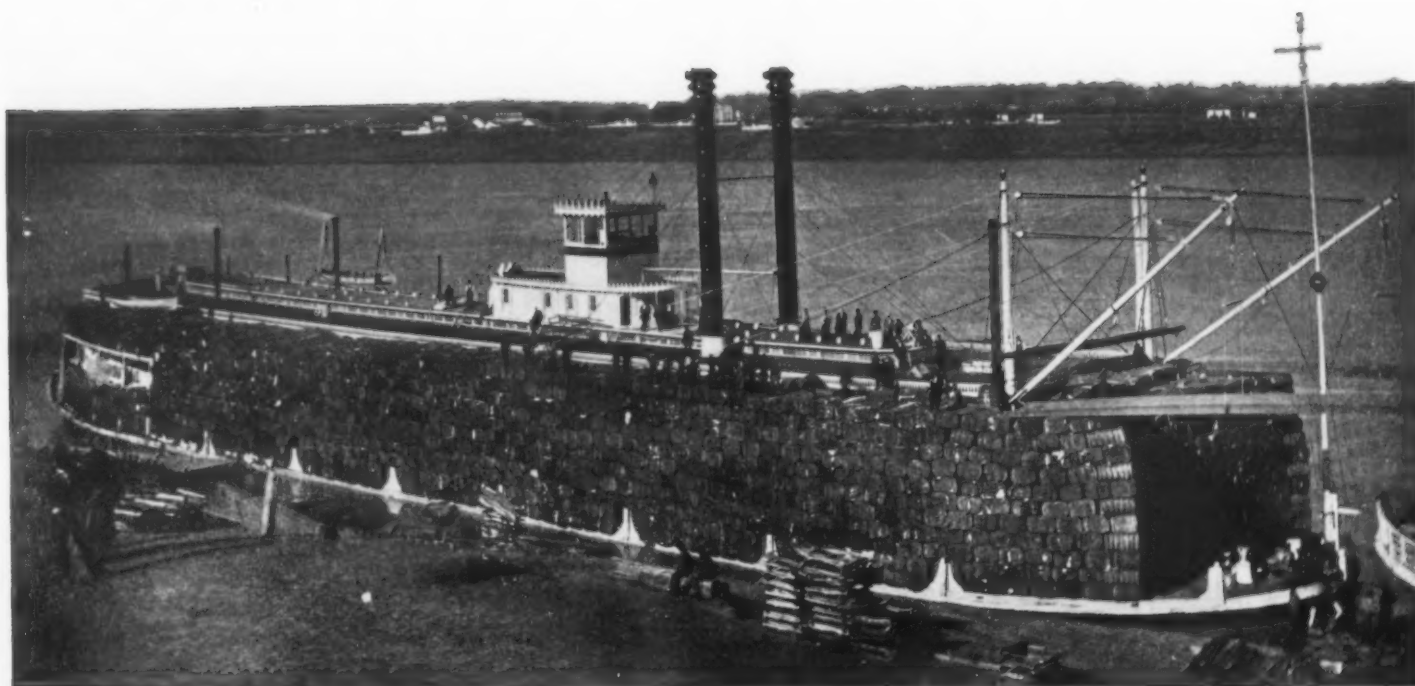
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE CHARLES SCHWEINER PRESS

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OVER 300,000 COPIES AN ISSUE





**The publisher of Leslie's Weekly again calls your attention to the remarkable prosperity which the South has acquired in the past fifty years.**

Do you realize the fact that the vested wealth of the Southern States is to-day five billion dollars greater than the total wealth of the entire United States in 1861?

Do you realize the fact that the Southern cotton crop for the past twelve months is worth a billion dollars, or twice as much as the output of all the gold mines of the world put together for the same period?

Do you realize the fact that in the South there are over three times as many square miles of bituminous coal lands as there are in Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria combined?

Do you realize the fact that the agricultural output of the South last year exceeded by nine hundred million dollars the value of the entire agricultural output of the United States in 1861?

Do you realize the fact that the South has more iron ore unmined than there is in all Europe?

Do you realize the fact that over 40% of all the standing timber in the United States is in the South?

Do you realize the fact that nowhere else on earth is there such an opportunity for manufacturing interests, cotton, coal, iron, lumber, oil, sulphur, water power?

The story is told in detail in Leslie's Weekly for April 6, 1911. Although we will print 350,000 copies, there will be but few in excess of our regular demand. Place an order for it now with your newsdealer or become a subscriber at once, for you will like this number; you will want this number, and we cannot supply copies after the edition is exhausted.

**John A. Sleicher, Publisher of Leslie's - - - 225 Fifth Ave., New York.**

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# Leslie's

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

### THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette  
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regular rates at any of the above offices.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce  
credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii,  
Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents  
per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on  
New York, or by express or postal money order. BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy;  
1910, 20 cents; 1909, 30 cents, etc.

Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and  
the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the  
change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S  
cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly  
reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such  
material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in  
transit.

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The photograph used in our cover design of February 23 was copyrighted  
by George Grantham Bain. Credit line was omitted through an error in  
the publication of that date.

The cover design of this issue is a novel presentation of a naval scene  
taken during the recent target practice at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The  
artist has given the reader a peep through one of the portholes of a modern  
Dreadnought.

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President. Reuben P. Sleicher, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.

## Next Week's Issue

Dated March 23, 1911

**THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE PERIL OF WHITE SLAVERY.**  
The first paper of Reginald Wright Kauffman's astounding series on "Sav-  
ing the Girls of the City Streets" appears in this issue.

**HOW OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT IS REPORTING THE  
MEXICAN REBELLION.** The insurrection in the republic to the south of  
us appears to be growing to larger proportions every day. Hitherto very  
little has been known about the real situation in Mexico. We will publish  
the first intimate description of the men who are doing the fighting.

**CONSERVING THE NATION'S BABIES.** Frances Frear contrib-  
utes a constructive article on the new movement for the preservation of the  
health of the nation's little ones.

**HARRIET QUIMBY** will review the new spring and summer plays  
which are now opening in the metropolis.

**THRILLING PHOTOGRAPHS** from the collection of a famous moun-  
tain climber. Our double-page pictorial spread for this issue will portray  
a series of most unusual snapshots of this daring and dangerous Alpine  
sport.

**THE WEEKLY DEPARTMENTS**, such as People Talked About, the  
Forum, Hermit's Life-insurance Suggestions and Jasper's Hints to Money-  
makers, are up to their usual high standard of excellence.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



## BURROWES

### BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE

**\$1.00  
DOWN**

\$1 DOWN puts into your home any  
table worth from \$6 to \$15. \$2 a  
month pays balance. Larger Tables  
for \$25, \$35, \$50, \$75, etc., on easy  
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**Become an Expert at Home**

THE BURROWES HOME BILLIARD  
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or stand. When not in use it may be set  
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Meanwhile untrained men—not par-  
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So you see you MUST HAVE train-  
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sion will keep you in the ranks of the  
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the I. C. S. are for—to help you. If you're able  
to read and write and have the gumption to  
want to *succeed*—the I. C. S. will come to you  
in your own home, in your spare time—absol-  
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—efficient in the line of work you like best.

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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



# The Last Hour in Congress



PHOTO, HARRIS &amp; EWING

Scene in the House of Representatives at noon March 4, when Speaker Cannon was making what was probably the last speech he will deliver as presiding officer of the lower branch of Congress. The closing hour was preceded by turmoil and disorder, during which one Representative threatened the Speaker with personal violence, but harmony was restored before final adjournment and a resolution, offered by the Democrats, commending "Uncle Joe" for his fairness was unanimously adopted. When the new House called in special session by President Taft meets on April 4 Champ Clark will succeed to the Speakership.

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# Leslie's

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

"In God We Trust."



CXII.

Thursday, March 16, 1911

No. 2897

### Is the Law Inexorable?

**T**HE BEST means of securing the alteration or repeal of a vicious law is to enforce it." This familiar principle Associate Justice Lurton, of the United States Supreme Court, lays down in an article in the *North American Review*, under the title, "A Government of Law or of Men?" The functions of a judge, maintains Justice Lurton, do not include any alteration, modification or amendment of any authoritative legislative enactment. The only course for the courts is to carry out a law according to the intent and purpose of the lawmaking department of the government, whatever effect its enforcement may have upon the public good. "Doubtless there are rare instances," says Justice Lurton, "where judges have conceived it within the scope of the interpreting function to so shape and mold a statute, or even a constitutional provision, as to minimize the effect of a law deemed unwise, to render it harmless or capable of subserving some genuine good. That there is a large and intelligent body of public opinion which regards this trimming down or modifying function as quite within the scope of the judicial power and which looks to the courts with confidence for relief against what they regard as bad and dangerous legislation must be confessed by all who have observed the public press."

With Justice Lurton we fully agree that the threefold division of the functions of our government as laid down by the Constitution should be maintained and that neither a Constitution nor a statute is to be treated as if it were a "nose of wax," to be twisted and molded according to the fancy of the occasion. But there are now before the highest tribunal of the land certain cases under a drastic Federal statute—a statute which ex-President Roosevelt declared should be amended—a statute which, if literally interpreted and enforced, would deal a staggering blow not alone to the corporations concerned in the suits, but to the entire business interests of the country. That such a disastrous outcome could have been the intent or purpose of those who framed the law, no one for a moment supposes.

But we want to be sure that Justice Lurton believes every law should be enforced, whatever the consequences. In the matter of negro suffrage, as he well knows, the constitutional provision is not respected and observed in many parts of the South. But suppose Congress should pass a "force bill," a measure guaranteeing to all electors throughout the country the privilege of exercising their constitutional rights at the polls. We should like to ask Justice Lurton, as a Southern man, whether he would hold that a drastic and rigid interpretation of such a statute should be enforced, whatever might be the consequences, and that thus only could its repeal be brought about. The principle is not altogether different from that involved in the cases now before the Supreme Court.



### The Age of Extremes.

**W**E RUN to extremes in this country more than in any other. We take liberty for license. We make a circus of a Memorial Day and a saturnalia of a Thanksgiving. If things are wrong in one direction, we go too far in the other direction in an effort to make them right. We are not satisfied with being reformers; we want to be revolutionists. We carry our insurgency to the verge of insanity. The pure-food movement, by its very name, won the approval of all the people; and yet, under the guise of pure-food arguments, some of the silliest things are said. The worst of it is newspapers print them and they are believed.

A lecturer recently made an address in a Western city, declaring that the pure-food law had been manipulated in favor of "special interests"—whatever that may mean. Among other ridiculous statements was one to the effect that the simple process of polishing rice to make it look more attractive causes it a loss of four-fifths of its essential oils and flavors and from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of its nutritive value. The same person denounced the manufacturers of corn syrup for labeling their product as such and said it ought to be labeled glucose, apparently ignorant of the fact that glucose can be made from potatoes, rice and

even sawdust and that when glucose is made from potatoes it is called potato syrup and that when it is made from corn it is properly called corn syrup. The lecturer did not deny that syrup made from corn, rice or potatoes was a pure and wholesome food. That wasn't the point.

The pure-food law was supposed to secure the purity and wholesomeness of food in the interests of public health. Now it is being perverted to serve the purposes of those who would set up certain "standards" of their own, having no relation to health and comfort or to the wholesomeness of what we eat. Pure food has been made a pure fad, to the infinite injury of a good cause, not to speak of the harm done to many legitimate business enterprises. And all this that a few self-seekers can gain more notoriety.



### New Faces in the Senate.

**T**HROUGH death, the fickleness of primaries and the mutations of party fortunes at the polls, more changes in the personnel of the Senate have recently occurred than had previously been seen in that chamber at any one time since the return of the eleven ex-Confederate States to their old places a few years after Appomattox. The recent deaths among the Senators have included McEnery of Louisiana, Clay of Georgia, McLaurin of Mississippi, Johnson of North Dakota, Daniel of Virginia, Dolliver of Iowa, Elkins of West Virginia and Hughes of Colorado. All these have been succeeded, or will be succeeded, by men of their own parties, except Elkins, whose place is taken by a Democrat, Clarence W. Watson. Several Senators were defeated in primaries. Many have been displaced through the capture of Legislatures by the opposing party. As a consequence, the Republican majority of twenty-eight in the Senate of the Sixty-first Congress, which has just expired, will be reduced to a majority of ten in the Senate of the Sixty-second Congress.

Aside from the changes which have been created by death, many well-remembered faces of the Senate of recent times will be absent when the new chamber meets. Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who has been the leading spirit in the upper chamber for many years, will appear there no more, and we are sorry to say it, for it is a national loss. Nor will Mr. Hale of Maine, another able and trustworthy veteran of that body, who, like the Rhode Island statesman, served thirty years in the Senate. Messrs. Depew of New York, Burrows of Michigan, Scott of West Virginia, Beveridge of Indiana, Dick of Ohio, Burkett of Nebraska, Bulkeley of Connecticut, Kean of New Jersey, Warner of Missouri, Piles of Washington, Flint of California, Frazier of Tennessee and Money of Mississippi will also be absent. Mr. Depew, especially, will be missed.

In two of the cases here cited, a Democrat succeeds a Democrat. Thus, Luke Lea, "the baby of the Senate," takes the place of Frazier, and John Sharp Williams, the leader of the minority in the House a few years ago, will succeed Money. In several instances a Republican is succeeded by one of his own party, as Aldrich by Henry F. Lippitt, Bulkeley by George P. McLean, Flint by John D. Works, Burrows by Charles E. Townsend and Piles by Miles Poindexter. But the new Senators who will attract most attention are the Democrats who succeed Republicans. Beveridge's successor is John W. Kern, Burkett's is Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dick's is Atlee Pomerene, Hale's is Charles F. Johnson, Kean's is James E. Martine, Scott's is William E. Chilton and Warner's is James A. Reed. Johnson is the first Democrat whom Maine has sent to the Senate since before the Civil War and is the first from any New England State since William W. Eaton of Connecticut retired thirty years ago. In the case of West Virginia, two Republicans are succeeded by two Democrats, one of the changes, as already mentioned, that of Elkins, being caused by death.

The Republican majority in the Senate of the new Congress is far smaller than it has been in that chamber since the Senate which retired with Cleveland, on March 4th, 1897. In 1892, when Cleveland was elected the second time, the Democrats carried the Senate as well as the presidency and the House; and thus in 1893-95, for the first time since the early half of Buchanan's service, in 1857-59, they had control of the executive and of

both branches of Congress simultaneously. But in the congressional election of 1894 the Republicans regained House and Senate, the latter by a majority of three, and Cleveland had Congress against him for his last two years in office. In 1896, when the Republicans chose McKinley and retained the House, they gained a majority of twelve in the Senate, and they have held that chamber by much larger majorities ever since, until the Congress which has now entered its official life. A few deaths of Republican Senators in States carried by the Democrats in 1910, like that of Stephen B. Elkins recently, would give the Senate over to the Democrats without waiting for the election in 1912, whatever the result in that year may chance to be.



### The Plain Truth.

**W**HAT is good law at Albany and in other State capitals appears to be bad law at Washington. The United States Supreme Court has decided that, under the provision of the interstate commerce act forbidding free transportation, railroads cannot issue transportation at full rates to newspapers in return for advertising space at full rates. In New York State the public utilities law embraces a clause, inserted with the concurrence of Governor Hughes, legalizing an exchange of transportation for advertising. We believe that other States permit this exchange also. Congress might take the hint and amend the interstate commerce act accordingly if it were so minded. But, after all, cash is the best basis for business.

**T**HE PALMY days of the lecture lyceum are no more. For a long time the pulpit afforded the people their chief means of edification; then the lecture platform vied with the pulpit as an agency of instruction and influence. A more recent development has been the decline of the lecture lyceum in favor of the magazine and the weekly. Not only do we have a broader range of public entertainment than was formerly the case, but many do not care to give the time to a lecture when they can get the same thing from periodicals and at better rates. When the lecture platform was in vogue, twenty-five years ago, LESLIE'S circulation was regarded as large when between 50,000 and 75,000 and on special occasion twice that figure. Now it is over 300,000 and of this number 285,000 go regularly into homes of the best class, carrying a wealth of illustration and comment of the highest educational value.

**T**HE MILITANT Methodist Episcopal Church may not lead in large salaries, but it never allows its active ministers to suffer and it plans also to give even more attention than in the past to those who have become incapacitated. At its annual meeting in Chicago, the board of conference claimants decided to raise two million dollars for superannuated ministers. Recognizing the needs not only of the future, but of the present as well, the board plans to use one-half of the amount during the coming year in support of worn-out ministers, widows of deceased ministers and dependent children. The church which takes care of those who have worn themselves out in its service will have for its general benevolences and forward movements not less, but rather more. A church failing to care for its own immediate household cannot make a very convincing plea for missions at home or abroad.

**"T**HE NEGRO is no longer a factor in political affairs in the South," declares the Jackson (Miss.) News. It opposes the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, or, rather, the proposed agitation of the subject by James K. Vardaman, a candidate for the Senate in Mississippi. He is seeking support on the promise that, if elected, he will agitate for the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment. With commendable frankness, the News says, "The repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment would in no wise affect the negro question in Mississippi, save to give approval to what we have already legally accomplished." It also admonishes the people of Mississippi that the recent remarks of Senator Root on the same question should furnish a warning to the South that it is better "to bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." We commend the good sense as well as the prescience of our able Mississippi contemporary.



# Mr. Taft's New Political Strategist

How Charles D. Hilles Came To Be Chosen as the President's Secretary and Something of His Unusual Equipment for the Position

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly



CHARLES D. NORTON.

Mr. Taft's former secretary, who is now vice-president of the First National Bank, one of the great financial institutions of New York City.

tical sociologist. For the attention of Mr. Hilles up to 1908 had been wholly occupied with the work of betterment of the condition of wayward street boys and delinquents.

President McKinley was so impressed with young Mr. Hilles's sincerity of purpose that he placed him in full charge of the State School for Boys in Ohio. His work attracted almost immediate attention and he was persuaded to come East to assume charge of one of the most important institutions of its kind in the United States, the New York Juvenile Asylum, which was founded by Peter Cooper for the poor children of the city. Mr. Hilles was quick to see the manner in which the fast-growing metropolis was encroaching upon the school grounds in the Fort Washington section of New York. With this in mind, he engineered the acquirement of spacious grounds, some three hundred fertile acres, at Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson, where there was room for the children to romp, beautiful scenery and fine air. His was the first institution to abandon the old barrack plan of housing the youngsters together in large numbers.

Mr. Hilles modeled a delightful "Children's Village," where his charges, after that, lived in small families, each having a separate house. While serving as vice-president of the Ohio Society, in New York, Mr. Hilles met Henry W. Taft, a brother of Secretary Taft. The ideas of the two so coincided that soon the younger man was imparting suggestions looked upon as of the greatest wisdom and value by the Tafts in the management of their brother's campaign. Mr. Hilles was repeatedly called upon for his impressions regarding certain situations.



ROBERT O. BAILEY.

New Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, successor to Charles D. Hilles. Mr. Bailey was formerly a Western Union messenger boy.

**T**HERE was the sound of Taft for 1912 when the announcement came forth that Charles D. Hilles, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was to be Mr. Taft's new right-hand man. To those who had been following the situation closely, it was the opening gun for what promises to be one of the most exciting and hotly contested political campaigns this country has ever seen. Mr. Hilles was the silent man behind Mr. Taft in the prenominal contest of 1908 and he has again been called into service now that the heavy artillery for the second great battle is being unlimbered.

It was known a month beforehand that the President was looking for a political fighter. In view of the siege ahead, he wanted a seasoned aid of the dimensions of the astute William Loeb, Jr. When the first report trickled about that Mr. Hilles was the man, it was discredited on the ground that the salary was too small.

"If Hilles believes the President wants him, he will serve," Mr. MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, retorted. "It doesn't matter if the pay is six thousand or sixty thousand dollars."

Mr. MacVeagh was right. When the call came from Mr. Taft, Mr. Hilles had already actually signed papers to engage in a lucrative private business in New York City. He had definitely resolved before, in view of many tempting offers, to leave the government service. In this instance his decision was final. The President told Mr. Hilles he simply could not be spared. Without hesitation, the young Ohioan faced about, and, before the public knew that he had accepted the call from Mr. Taft, Hilles had already put his shoulder to the wheel.

It is the biggest task he has ever tackled. There never has been such a chance for him to expand his influence as one of the great political factors of the nation. And at this writing it looks as if Mr. Hilles is prepared and equal to the opportunity. We say this advisedly, because, in the judgment of experts at the capital, he has developed into one of the most brilliant political strategists that has been discovered in many a long day.

Possibly the oddest thing in the career of Mr. Hilles is that this talent has only been put to use of late. He has been in politics less than three years and during that time held but one public office—the single one in his life. The services of Mr. Hilles had been along lines of benefaction to the public, but of an entirely different nature. He might be termed a humanitarian, mayhap a prac-



CHARLES D. HILLES.

The President's new secretary. He is one of the shrewdest political diagnosticians in the country. He was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

"Here Mr. Hilles first revealed the quality which has gone a long way to make him," said a famous politician in Washington. "He has an absolutely accurate mind."

It is true that Mr. Hilles is able to go into a State which is muddled up politically and be the first one to learn exactly what ails it—a political diagnostician who has almost invariably been able to accomplish a cure.

Mr. Taft told Secretary MacVeagh about Mr. Hilles. The latter was looking for the right kind of a man to accept a position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, whose principal duties it was to supervise the construction of public buildings throughout the country. Mr. MacVeagh learned that, besides being financial officer of the Ohio institution, Mr. Hilles had erected buildings at the Juvenile School, at a total cost of \$2,000,000,

and controlled maintenance disbursements equal to nearly twice that sum.

"Then I had to sit up with Hilles nearly all night, to convince him that I really desired him to accept because of his own ability and to assure him that he was not being offered the position because he had served Mr. Taft," said Mr. MacVeagh.

An accomplishment of Mr. Hilles in the Treasury Department was the manner in which he succeeded in securing competition of the best architects of the nation in submitting designs for the three great structures soon to be erected in Washington—the State, Justice and Commerce and Labor buildings. Mr. Hilles succeeded in making the contest one of national pride. As a result, separate architects will design each building, different firms will erect them, but the work will be done simultaneously. In spite of the comparatively small cost, \$8,000,000, the group with the architectural patriotism behind it is expected to become world famous for its unique architecture and stand as a lasting monument to the minds which conceived it. Hereafter it is expected that Mr. Hilles's idea will be followed in all such government work.

When Mr. Hilles resigned from the Treasury Department, he went to see Secretary MacVeagh.

"I have a request, Mr. Secretary." Then, after some hesitation, "It is that you appoint Robert O. Bailey to succeed me."

Mr. Bailey was then serving as private secretary to Mr. MacVeagh.

"You are just a week late," Mr. MacVeagh smiled. "The President and I agreed on Bailey for the place seven days ago."

This conversation emphasized the remarkable progress of another young man who will be heard from—Mr. Bailey, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He might have been one of Mr. Hilles's bad boys, for Bailey began his career by running away from home. At eleven years he was a Western Union messenger boy in Chicago, with hardly a cent to his name. He beat his way to San Francisco and two years later made an inconspicuous debut in the role of printer's devil. A full-fledged reporter followed, and, after working on several Washington and the local bureaus there of New York newspapers, Bailey got himself connected with the Associated Press.

After being decorated with a gold watch by Melville E. Stone for splendid service at the last Republican national convention, he was further rewarded with the star assignment of "covering"

(Continued on page 304.)





MISS HELEN TAFT'S FAVORITE PHOTOGRAPH OF HERSELF.

The President's daughter, despite her multitudinous social duties and the endless round of festivities given in her honor, remains unspoiled and unaffected. She is as simple and charming in manner as when she left Bryn Mawr and her school friends are just as welcome at the White House as they were in her college dormitory.

## The Most Popular Young Woman in America

By ROBERT D. HEINL

**M**ISS HELEN TAFT promises to establish a record for social success at the White House. She is much on the order of her father. From the start there has not been the slightest doubt as to her personal popularity. Miss Taft desired to continue at college. She felt, however, that Mrs. Taft needed her; the sacrifice was made, and, following her debut, she has swung into the multitudinous social duties in a manner which has not failed to win praise and to bring much comfort to her mother at this time.

It is doubtful if any young woman in the world is a busier person than the new belle of the White House. Certainly Washington has no more popular young lady. In her position some would con-

sider the paying of from ten to twenty calls each day time enough for social duties, but that is only the beginning with Miss Taft. In such matters she is punctilious to a degree. So conscientious is she that not only is every call returned promptly or at the right time, but, as a mark of kindness to those whose invitations are too numerous to accept, she invariably drops in a few minutes between five and seven o'clock to teas of friends. There is a luncheon for her every day somewhere. More than that, so much in demand is she that Miss Taft attends a formal dinner in her honor each week-day evening. It is safe to say that in a few weeks better than two months Miss Taft will have made upward of one thousand calls, attended more than eighty luncheons, possibly two

hundred afternoon teas, seventy-six formal dinners, twenty-five dances, to say nothing of the theater from three to five times a week.

This reminds us of the record said to have been established by Miss Alice Roosevelt when she proved such a delightful debutante. It was stated by a person supposed to know that in her first year in society "Princess Alice" attended 300 dinners, 290 luncheon parties, 200 dances and 650 afternoon teas, at which she met and shook hands with more than 32,000 people. Miss Roosevelt in those twelve months, according to this source of information, paid 1,700 calls.

Mrs. Taft does not believe young women in society should be brought to the table for breakfast.

(Continued on page 288.)



# The White Slave Peril

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—The inexpressible conditions of human bondage in our cities demand a fearless, uncompromising warfare. The terrible peril that lingers just around the corner from every American home and threatens to undermine the very foundation of civilization must be stamped out with relentless purpose. Reginald Wright Kauffman, author of "The House of Bondage," a book which has created such a sensation during the last few weeks, is to write a new series of articles especially for Leslie's Weekly. The purpose of this series and the part that Leslie's is to play in this crusade are outlined in the following paper.

"Oh, for Another Lincoln!"



**W**HAT "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did to arouse the people North and South to the horrors of black slavery, "The House of Bondage" promises to do in arousing the people of the nation against the awful crime of white slavery. It is, indeed, a book, as Edwin Markham says, "that will not let you rest," that "blurs the eyes and stirs the heart with the pity of it."

No author in our time has produced a volume of more intense interest. It is not surprising that the sixth edition is already on the press. It is of this book that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., wrote, after his experience as foreman of the New York grand jury that made a startling report on the white-slave traffic: "The story is inexpressibly sad, but sadder still is the knowledge that it is true to life—true not only in the exceptional case, but in hundreds and doubtless thousands of cases. I believe that the conditions with which the book deals must be generally known before they will be improved and that the publicity thus given them will be of great value."

"The House of Bondage" is not a book that a child should read. It is a book for fathers and mothers, for young men and women who realize the meaning of temptation and who need to be safeguarded against one of the strongest temptations from which mankind can suffer.

When the grand jury of New York, of which Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., was foreman, presented its report on the white-slave traffic, many regarded it almost with incredulity. It seemed impossible that such a condition of affairs could exist in our greatest city. It remained for a newspaper reporter, a modest, retiring, thoughtful young man, Reginald Wright Kauffman, to tell, in the simplest, plainest way, a story that is touching the hearts of the American people.

The man or woman who reads "The House of Bondage" lays the volume down with but one thought, and that is that the crime of white slavery must be wiped out at any cost. The book has given a fresh impetus to the movement for social purity. It has stimulated anew the growing demand that the young be warned, in time, of the temptations that beset them and of the devices and cunning of the white slavers.

"The House of Bondage" tells the story of an

**MR. AND MRS. REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN.** Who after several years of careful investigation have written exclusively for Leslie's a startling series of articles disclosing the appalling facts of the white slave traffic in our large cities.

innocent country girl, who is enticed by a white slaver from the home of her working father and mother, and beguiled by the promise of marriage into a "House of Bondage," from which there is no escape. The pitiful story of degradation, suffering and bondage—all the harrowing and awful details of a short life of sin and shame, with sacri-

fice of health and happiness and of every hope of salvation—is as shocking as it is sad and sorrowful. If it does not rouse the people of this nation to a cry for vengeance upon the white slavers, then the American conscience is dead.

Abundant evidences on every side indicate that the crusade against the blackest crime of our century has begun in dead earnest and that it will be carried to a finish. Thoughtful men and women, in and out of the churches, are determined that white slavery shall be pursued with a relentless hand until this blot on our civilization shall be wiped out.

Every one in sympathy with this great and growing movement, which really had its first impulse by the presentation of the remarkable report of the Rockefeller grand jury, will be profoundly interested in the history of "The House of Bondage." We have invited the writer of the book, Mr. Kauffman, who was aided most effectively in his work by Mrs. Kauffman, to tell in LESLIE'S WEEKLY how he came to write the fearful story. It is a remarkable tale, full of thrilling interest—the story of a reporter who was accosted at midnight on the streets by an abandoned woman, the confession she made to him, inexpressibly painful and sad; the determination of the courageous young reporter, with the assistance of his wife, to live among the abandoned and the dissolute in a great city and to learn, by actual contact with those who suffered, the unutterable tale of the white-slave traffic.

In the next issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY Mr. Kauffman's impressive story will be told. It will be supplemented by other tales from his pen, bearing on the same subject. It is our purpose, if we deem it necessary to further carry on the campaign against the white-slave traffic, to print a series of special articles prepared by a writer who is already fortified by remarkable documents, official and private, bearing upon the ramifications of white slavery in New York City. These documents have never seen the light. With ghastly realism they tell the story of many a victim. We are not yet prepared to say that we desire to print these documents. We may not deem it necessary to do so, but if the success of the crusade demands it we shall not shrink from the performance of an unpleasant task.

## A Song of the Shamrock.

**T**HE country of America is broad and free and great,  
She takes unto her mighty heart the stranger at her gate;

I landed here a ragged boy, without a single groat,  
Without a friend, without a place, without a Sunday coat.  
She fed me and she prospered me, she filled my pockets lank,  
She gave to me a little home and money in the bank,  
But once a year my soul goes back to places far away,  
And wanders o'er the bogs and brooks upon St. Patrick's Day.

I smell again the smoky peat upon the cabin hearth,  
I see the settle by the door—the dearest spot on earth;  
I hear the music, glad and sweet, of Nora's silver voice,  
While up the wild and windy glen the peevish pipes rejoice.

And then the best and bravest lads that ever saw the sun  
Come marching by at early morn, both full of fight and fun,  
With emerald feathers in their hats, and silken sashes gay,  
A blackthorn stick in every fist upon St. Patrick's Day.

Old Erin's harp in silence hangs upon a willow tree,  
Her sons are scattered far and wide o'er alien land and sea.

Her mischief-loving leprechauns are dead as last year's rose,  
But close against her bosom still the little shamrock grows,  
For while a bit of Irish sod is there its roots to hold,  
The shamrock dear of Ireland will flourish and unfold;  
And while an Irishman is left above the churchyard clay  
He'll wear a shamrock on his breast upon St. Patrick's Day.

MINNA IRVING.



# Two Great Carnivals

When New Orleans and Nice Make Merry

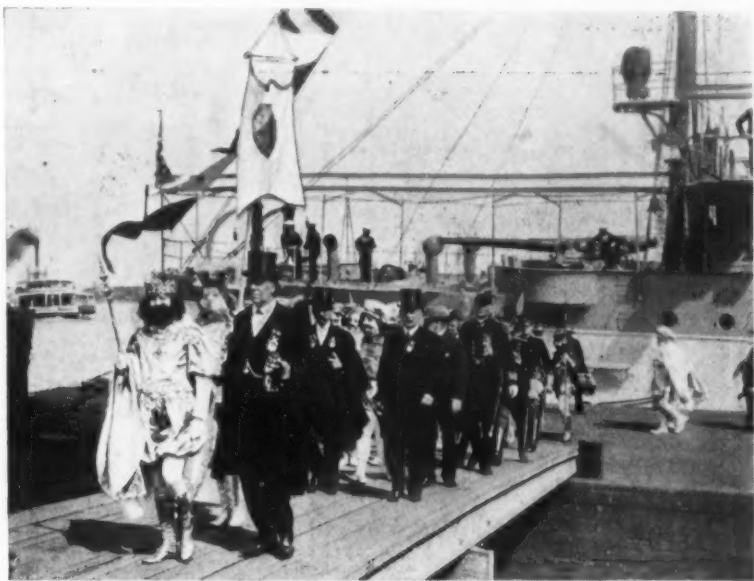


PHOTO BY COQUILLE

REX AND HIS ESCORT.

The king leaving the royal yacht at the New Orleans Mardi Gras festivities.

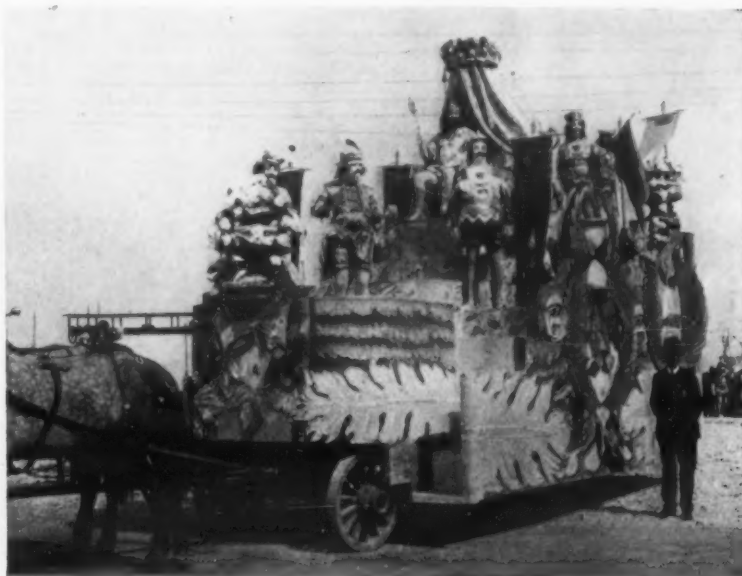


PHOTO BY COQUILLE

THE NEW ORLEANS ROYAL CAR.

Seldom if ever has Louisiana had a more successful exhibition than that of this year.



PHOTO BY COQUILLE

THE SAILORS TAKE A PROMINENT PART IN THE LOUISIANA CELEBRATION.

Members of the crews of the cruisers "Tennessee," "Salem" and "Chester" in the parade.



PHOTOS BY LEVICK

HOW SOUTHERN FRANCE FORGETS ITS TROUBLES.

Two of the many grotesque floats in this season's exhibit at Nice: the one on the right was known as the American car.



# Lifting the Working Girl's Burden

How the Modern Department Store Conserves the Health and Happiness of Its Employees

By GEORGE SHERIDAN



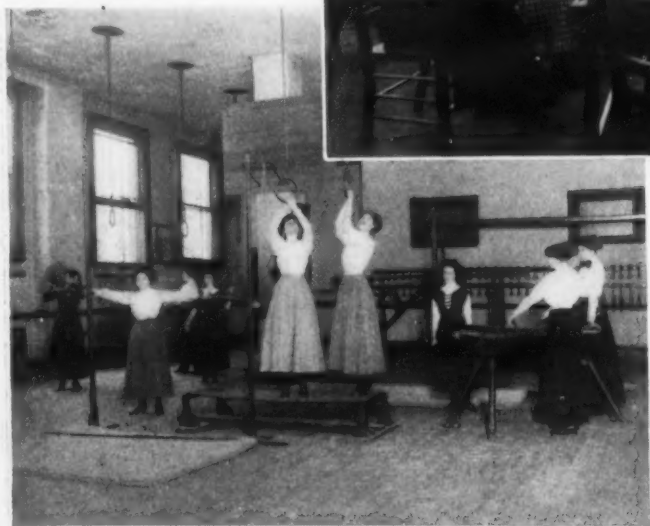
CASH AND ERRAND GIRLS  
AT RECESS.



AN EXTENSIVE SUN PARLOR  
ON THE ROOF.



A COMFORTABLE  
READING ROOM.



GYMNASIUMS ARE BEING INSTALLED FOR THE GIRLS.



SOME OF THE STORES MAINTAIN SUMMER HOMES.

WHILE walking through one of the most prominent of the large and splendidly fitted dry-goods stores on New York's Fifth Avenue, have you noticed a good-looking, blue-eyed and brown-haired woman, dressed in the neat black uniform of a saleswoman, yet who is never seen behind the counter? If you have noted her at all, you have probably wondered why you meet her first on one floor, then on another, now in the ribbon department, again in the millinery or lingerie or in front of the cretonne counter, apparently without any special purpose. If given a guess, you will at once say detective; but you have guessed wrong. She is confidant, counselor, guardian and friend, rolled into one, of the girl employees of the establishment. Her name is Miss Mary McGoe, and she is a sort of paid missionary of the McCreery Company. Her purpose in visiting each department in the store at least twice a day is not to see that the girls are attending to their duties, but to make sure that they are well physically and mentally.

If one suffers from headache or sore throat or any one of the minor ailments which human flesh is heir to and which the workers themselves are disposed to neglect until the complaint grows into a real ailment, Miss McGoe discovers it and is immediately ready with practical assistance. In one of the sunny corners of the building a thoroughly up-to-date and roomy little hospital, containing three or four beds, a wheel chair, hot foot baths and water bottles and a medical cabinet, all in charge of a trained nurse, is at the disposal of Miss McGoe and any of her girls who require treatment. On the roof of this building, which covers almost half a square, a commodious lunch-room furnishes food at cost for the girls. This food is freshly cooked, hot and it is daintily served by trained waitresses. Leading from this room is

an immense sun parlor and reading-room. The remainder of the roof space is given over to an open-air playground. As soon as weather permits, trellises will be built and vines planted, benches installed and the place turned into a regular roof garden. The sun parlor, with its willow furniture and green rugs, has not been built for show. Here, according to their fancy, the girls when off duty may read or sew, play with the medicine ball or dance. An aeroplanist floating over this roof on one of the sunny days, winter or summer, would probably see what he might be justified in calling a party in session.

The plan of considering the welfare of girl employees has been found a practicable one to employers. The more physically fit the employee is, the better service she is sure to render. The happier she is, the more rapidly will she work. The truth of this has been so impressed upon men who employ large numbers of girls that everywhere in the better-class places you see conditions improving for the girl who must earn her living. Especially is this true of the stores, where the goodwill and patronage of customers depend largely upon the attitude and good temper of those who wait upon them.

The importance of the luncheon question has loomed large before the up-to-date employer. He has found that the girl who lunches on a pickle and chocolate éclair is the one who most frequently gets into trouble through negligence, petulance and disinclination to work. To obviate this, the majority of the larger and more important firms have established culinary departments of their own, in which good, plain and wholesome dishes are furnished at cost and occasionally a little less than cost to the girl employees.

It is not until one begins an investigation that the sunshine of a working girl's every-day life is disclosed. There are many shadows, it is true,

but in the majority of places investigated, including all of the principal shops of New York City, sunshine predominates.

Perhaps the most elaborate system of caring for its employees is pursued by the John Wanamaker establishments, in New York and Philadelphia. In each of these large stores there are not only well-fitted lunch and recreation rooms for the especial use of the girls, but there are also schools conducted for the benefit of those obliged to forego the privileges of the public schools. The Wanamaker schools are conducted for boys and young men as well as girls. The studies comprise the branches calculated to prove most useful in practical, every-day business life. They are spelling, penmanship, English, arithmetic, correspondence, business methods, business geography, business law, typewriting, ethics, civics and public speaking. The diplomas awarded to the graduates are of such nature that the holder of one finds favor with any employer to whom it is shown, because of the high reference which it carries with it. The girls attending this school are all under eighteen years of age. They are employed as errand and stock girls and also in the wrapping department. The school sessions are attended by each girl two mornings each week. The hours are from eight-thirty to ten o'clock in the morning. A school for the older boys is conducted in the evening. In addition to this, there is a social club, called "The Looking Forward Club," the membership of which includes the majority of girl employees. A vocal class has also been organized by the firm. In these stores there are well-equipped medical departments, to which the ailing employee has free access for temporary treatment. In case of serious sickness, provision is made by the firm for home care.

An elaborate system for providing sunshine for

(Continued on page 299.)



# A Week with the Players

California and the Indian Are the Subject of Two Notable Productions

By HARRIET QUIMBY



Canticle IV. "EVERYWOMAN."

One of the many striking and beautiful stage pictures in the new modern morality play, which was received with enthusiastic appreciation by New York theater-goers at its premier at the Herald Square Theater.



MARY GARDEN AS "NATOMA," THE INDIAN GIRL.

In the three-act grand opera of that name. The libretto was written by Joseph D. Redding.

"NATOMA," AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

**"T**HE Golden West" is well represented in New York this week. "Natoma," produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, is laid in California and its principal character is an Indian girl. At the New Theater a play which also has its setting in California and is entirely Indian in theme is holding sway. In both instances the stage presentations of California and its people, which are too exotic for the most skilled of stage managers and players to give a faithful presentation of, fall far wide of the mark. The evident desire, however, to set forth the beauties and the mysteries of that picturesque country cannot fail to find appreciation from its natives. The libretto of "Natoma" was written by Joseph D. Redding, a well-known Californian. The score was furnished by Victor Herbert, whose music has long been familiar. I am sorry that I cannot write glowingly of the music and the libretto, which furnish good entertainment, but are in no way extraordinary. Mr. Redding cannot be congratulated for his poetry even by his staunchest friends. The greater share of the libretto is of the same standard as the following lyric:

Who dares the bronco wild defy?  
Who looks the mustang in the eye?  
Fearless and bold,  
Their master behold: Aie!  
With a leap from the ground  
To the saddle in a bound,  
And away! Aie!  
See where the bull upon his knees  
Snorts when his neck we tighter squeeze.  
Wild are his eyes!  
Fiercely he dies! Aie!



VICTOR HERBERT, COMPOSER OF "NATOMA."

This is an American grand opera and is sung in English. The action takes place in California.

In composing his arias, Mr. Herbert departed from his usually happy method and throughout his score seemed to strive more for dramatic effect than for melody. *Natoma*, an Indian girl, is the heroine of the story. The character is acted more admirably than sung by Mary Garden. *Natoma* kills a naval officer, who is trying to abduct her mistress—a remarkable sacrifice, considering that the man, whom the Indian girl loves, has given his love to the woman whom she saves from being abducted. The story, although romantic, is impossible, even as stage stories run. The pictures of California, exquisitely set forth by the scenic artist at the Metropolitan, are by far the best part of "Natoma."

The much heralded announcement that the opera is sung in English goes for little in the face of the fact that grand opera was sung in English in this country as far back as 1796, when, according to an authority, a Franco-American named Pelissier, in partnership with Elihu Hubbard



ETHEL BARRYMORE, AT THE EMPIRE.

The popular young actress is doing the best work of her career as "Kate" in "The Twelve Pound Look."

Smith, an American, produced an opera called "Edwin and Angelina." To bring opera sung in English to a more recent date, American music lovers might be reminded that in 1904 "Parsifal" in English was produced by Manager Henry W. Savage in all of the larger cities of the United States.

Among the members of the cast in "Natoma" who acquitted themselves creditably both in voice and in acting were Lillian Grenville, as *Barbara*, the mistress and rival of the Indian girl, and John McCormack, to whom fell the part of the naval officer. Santa Cruz and Santa Barbara are represented in the scenery.

"THE ARROW MAKER," AT THE NEW THEATER.

Although California is as perfectly represented in the production of "The Arrow Maker," at the New Theater, as is possible on any stage, the play which Mary Austin has written after ten years of careful study of the Indian natives of that picturesque country is scarcely in keeping. Discrepancies in the story might, however, be easily overlooked if the actors and actresses were more familiar with the people they attempt to portray.

(Continued on page 303.)



# The College Man as a Professional Ball Player

Ten Years Ago the University Boy Was a Rarity in Major League Circles  
To-day There Are Over Fifty College Ball Tossers in Each of the Big Leagues

By BILLY EVANS, American League Umpire



"DOC" WHITE.

Georgetown University lays first claim to one of the game's greatest left-handed pitchers. White's ability is not confined to the diamond. When shy of baseball and theatrical engagements, he keeps in condition by pulling teeth.



JAKE STAHL.

This star first baseman took his course in baseball at the University of Illinois. Just at present Boston fans are all excited over a recent announcement of his retirement to go into the banking business.



JACK COOMBS.

The sensational performance of this former Colby College twirler in winning three games of the world's series for the Athletics, insures him a fancy salary for the coming season.



CHRISTY MATHEWSON.

Bucknell College is the alma mater of this wonderful New York pitcher. He is said to be the highest salaried man playing ball, receiving \$15,000 a year for his services.



EDDIE COLLINS.

This American League star is a graduate of Columbia University. He took a course in law there, which seems to have fitted him for his duties on the ball field.

**W**HAT shall I study when I go to college? That is perhaps the most perplexing question Young America has to decide. Not so many years ago the choice of the ambitious youngster was limited to law, medicine, engineering, dentistry and the pulpit. After absorbing all the knowledge that he was able to get from a high school or preparatory course, the progressive young man would begin to puzzle over what profession he had best take up. One day he would decide that he was cut out to shine in the medical world. A week later medicine had lost all its charms. Instead of dreaming over wonderful operations he had felt sure he was destined to perform, he would begin to see himself as the world's greatest bar-rister.

Of late years a new field has been opened up to the intellectually inclined. The latest addition to the college curriculum is a course in "base-bally." The more the high-school graduates peruse the sport page, the more undecided they become over what course they should pursue when they enter college.

To the athletically as well as the intellectually inclined, it becomes a mighty difficult problem to solve. Whether it is best to devote all the time to book learning or to give up two or three hours a day to instruction on baseball is indeed an intricate problem. In the olden days fond parents would have gasped in horror at the very thought of their son wasting his time in swatting a ball or chasing hither and thither after long drives and sizzling grounders. The parents of to-day, however, look upon the pursuit of baseball with much more favor. To be a star ball player as well as a good student is a condition much to be desired.

The question of taking up baseball while in college simply narrows itself down to this one question: Is it better to be the valedictorian of your class and draw down a job of teaching school at \$900 per annum, or to get your sheepskin without any honors and immediately upon your graduation be offered a fancy salary to join some major league team for a six months' season.

The average young man of to-day is after the money, and if he can see more money in playing baseball than in practicing medicine or trying legal cases, it is the diamond sport for him. In these modern days any chap who can play baseball never fails to get out and try for his college team. In fact, some of the smaller colleges cater more or less to the preparatory-school graduate who excels in athletics.

Many a poor but ambitious lad has been enabled to take a college course simply through his ability to shine at the great national game of baseball.

than the supply, despite the fact that the ranks of collegians in baseball are being increased each year. Ten years ago the college ball player was a rarity in major-league circles. To-day there are over half a hundred college players in each of the big leagues, while every minor organization has a goodly number of "Rahs."

The average young fellow, when he graduates from college, no matter how bright he may be, lacks the practical experience in whatever line of study he has pursued at college. He has the theory, but there are other things besides theory, as every college graduate knows. Whether a lawyer, doctor, dentist or mechanical, civil or electrical engineer, he is fortunate if he jumps into a job paying \$75 a month. If he happens to get \$100 right off the reel, he is particularly lucky. The fellow who gets purely a classical education is even more seriously hampered, for a college professor does not get any too large a stipend.

No wonder baseball appeals to the collegian. A job in most any old minor league will get him \$100 at the least and usually much more. If he happens to show enough class to impress the big leaguer, he can always get \$300 a month or more for his services. Even the chap who prefers medicine or the law to baseball can find no better medium of getting a start in life than the ball field. Many play

It often procures his tuition, a room in the dormitory and a chance to pick up enough money at odd jobs to defray his other expenses. In the larger colleges, where the faculties are more strict, a job in some store is usually provided for the promising athlete. Such a position nets him enough money to get along, even though he works only at odd times.

There is a big demand for the college ball player in the major and minor leagues. In fact, the demand is far greater

long enough to get a bank account that will insure them against hard luck for several years, and then take up the practice of the profession they fitted themselves for at college. Others play six months of the year and practice their professions during the winter months, when baseball is not generally played. Many a prominent man in a sphere other than baseball got his bank roll, the greatest asset to a start in life, through his ability on the diamond. Perhaps no two names are better known in the baseball world than Eddie Collins and Jack Coombs. Peculiarly enough, both of these men are college graduates. Collins imbibed the liberal advantages of a college education at Columbia University, in New York City, while Jack Coombs is from Colby College, at Colby, Me.

Both are young men. Neither of them has been in the major league more than five years. Both came direct from their college teams to the major organization. Collins jumped into fame by his wonderful all-around work for the Philadelphia Athletics last year and his phenomenal work in the world's series, which was won by his team.

Pitcher Coombs has enough records to his credit to satisfy the most critical veteran, and yet Mr. Coombs, by the way, is just about twenty-six years of age. In his first year he established a major-league pitching record, probably for all time, by pitching and winning a twenty-four-inning game from the Boston Americans. Last year he pitched a sixteen-inning, scoreless game against Ed Walsh, in which he fanned eighteen men. He also twirled fifty-three innings without being scored on, won thirty games during the season, and, as a fitting climax to a most wonderful year, pitched three games of the world's series against the Chicago Cubs and won them all.

Jack Barry, who played such a wonderful game for the Athletics in the same series, is also a college man. Holy Cross is his alma mater.

Connie Mack, by the way, is perhaps the greatest admirer of the college ball player of any of the major-league managers. While most of the leaders look upon the collegian with favor, Mack easily heads the list in developing the high brows into diamond stars. Mack gave Eddie Collins a chance and made one of the game's greatest players out of him, after several other managers had scoffed at the youngster's application for



# Where Animals Are Patients



SCENE IN NEW YORK'S ANIMAL HOSPITAL WHEN AN OPERATION ON A DOG IS IN PROGRESS. Every antiseptic precaution taken in institutions for the treatment of human beings is observed. The nurse at the head of the table is administering the ether.



A DOG AND HIS NURSE. Picture taken just before entering the operating room.



A GRATEFUL PATIENT. After a broken leg has been mended.



A BADLY BURNED MONKEY. All sorts of accidents that animals are heir to are treated.

a trial. In fact, Mack carried Collins for several years as a bench warmer, then played him in the outfield, at third base, shortstop and second base, before he decided that the young man was destined to shine at the last-named position.

It is said that Mack had Jack Coombs's signature to a Philadelphia contract three years before he was graduated from Colby College. It is also said that Mack has a man at every college of any importance, who keeps him in touch with the work of the most promising athletes. That is probably one reason why Mack digs up more college stars than any of the other managers. Of the Athletic team, Collins, Davis, Barry, Plank, Derrick and Bender are collegians.

The Cleveland club of the American League, which is injecting all kinds of young talent into its ranks, picked up four pitchers last year, all of whom give promise of developing into valuable big leaguers. It is a peculiar coincidence that all of these twirlers are collegians. Willie Mitchell hails from the University of Mississippi, Fred Blanding from the University of Michigan, De Mott is a Lafayette College man and Kaler hails from Ohio University.

All of which goes to show why many young men debate whether or not baseball offers the best opportunity to Young America, especially from a financial standpoint.

The collegian is given careful elementary training in team playing and he is usually coached by professionals during a portion of each college season. These coaches are selected from the stars of the professional diamonds and take no little pride in the development and record of their college team. The insight thus gained into the finer points of the game proves invaluable to the college player when he steps on a professional field.

The graduate of the back-lot school has not been superseded by the college player in the professional league, but the university man is fast coming to the front in the baseball world. A few years back, the collegian was looked upon by the fans as a member of the kindergarten class. To-day, such players as Mathewson, Coombs, Collins and Bender have forced professional baseball lovers to change their ideas.

To-day, one sees the finest kind of baseball on the university fields. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Illinois and the University of Virginia give splendid exhibitions of the great American game. One point which is at times forgotten in considering the college player is the fact that he has been tried out under the most nerve-racking conditions and has graduated from the stage-fright class. The intercollegiate baseball series are attended by thousands of students and alumni, and the organized cheering and the intense interest of the fol-

lowers of both teams put the young men's nerves to a severe test. A college pitcher in one of the series between Yale and Princeton for the intercollegiate championship of the United States probably works with more enthusiasm and desire to win than do professional pitchers during the end-of-the-season series.

College ball players also have a valuable asset in team loyalty. This is developed at the university and later brought on to the professional diamond. The man who has learned to play for his team and not for the grand-stand is in possession of a valuable lesson. It is noticeable that many of the great college players on the professional diamond are from the small colleges; Colby College, Lafayette and the University of Mississippi have furnished players as efficient as those supplied by Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Very often a good manager can pick out a college star from a team which has not made an exceptional record in the college field.

The college man usually knows how to take care of himself and perhaps remains efficient through a longer period than other players. Mathewson is a splendid example of a college player who "makes good" year after year. The college man, from the time he tries for his freshman team, is schooled in the fact that the ball player must, first of all, be a competent athlete.



# Where the American Navy Train



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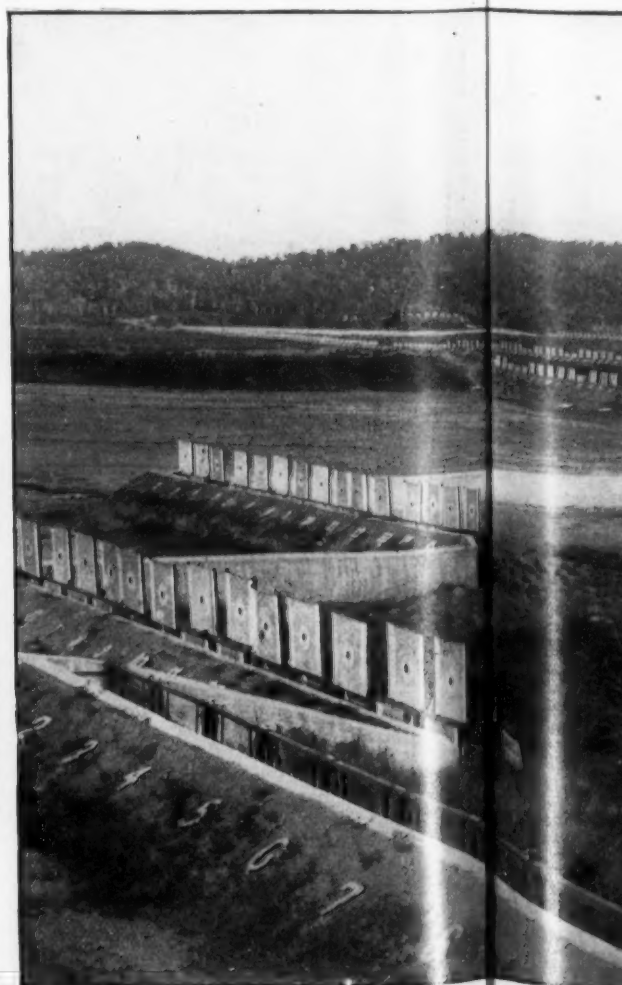
THREE VIEWS OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET EN ROUTE FROM GRAVESEND, ENGLAND, TO THE UNITED STATES.



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STREET THROUGH CAMP TO REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.

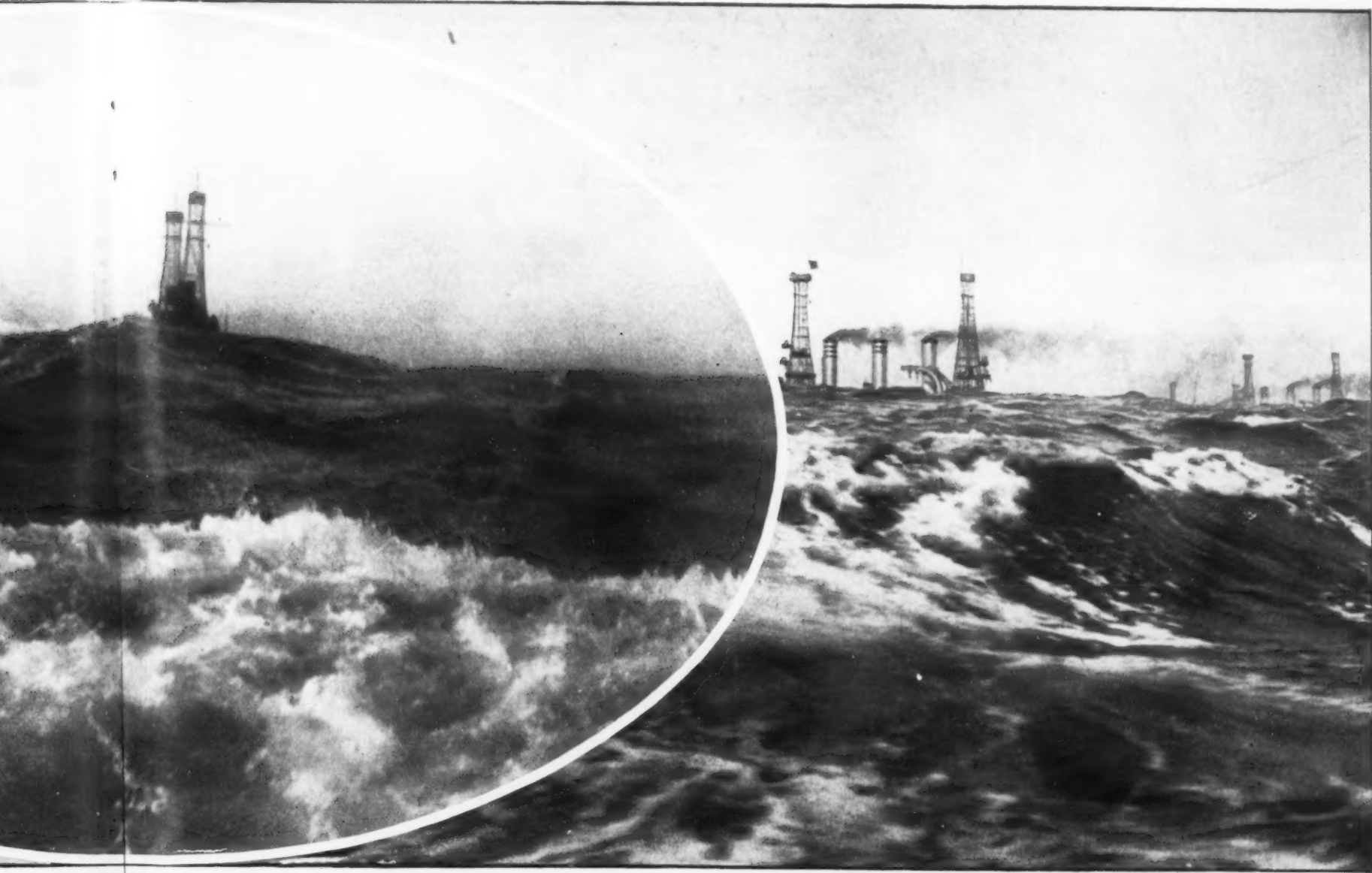
After the Spanish-American War the United States reserved forty miles of land along Guantanamo Bay for naval purposes. A splendid camping site is one of the features of the station.



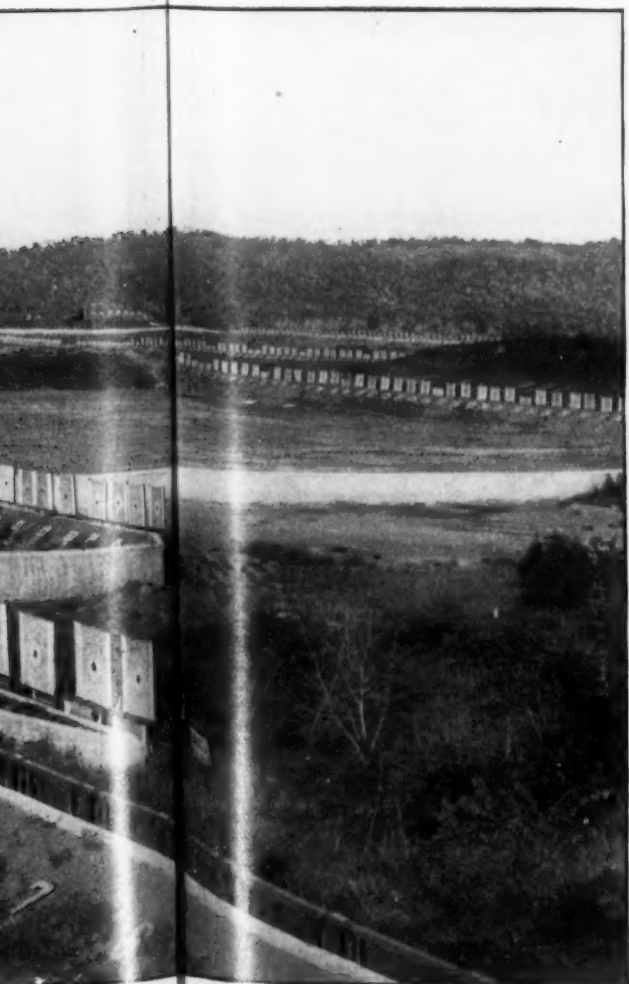
SMALL-ARM RIFLE FIELDS AT GUANTANAMO BAY.



# Trains Its Perrys and Farraguts



VESEND, ENGLAND, TO THE WINTER TRAINING GROUNDS AT GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.



ARM RIFLE FIRMS AT GUANTANAMO.



BASEBALL BETWEEN THE FLEET NINES.

Although work is the main thing, there is some time for recreation also. Fleet exercises are held two days a week; exercise in gunnery and signal drills daily.



# The Other Side of the Picture

A Short Story of Modern Business Life

By JOHN WHITMAN CLARK

THE NIGHT was hideous with the glare of red torches. Clinched fists, hard-set jaws, flushed faces and the ominous surging of the mob through the narrow streets of the factory town charged the very air with dynamite.

Back and forth between the closed mills and the strike headquarters marched the angry men. Down near the gates of the factories silent sentinels paced up and down in the shadows, alert, wide-eyed, ready for immediate action.

Here and there, on the fringe of the mob, half-starved women, with shawls drawn tightly over their faces to hide their identity and with children pulling at their skirts, elbowed their way through the crowd in a frantic search of their husbands.

Around the lamp-posts small groups of men drew apart from the throng choking the streets to listen to excited, deep-chested spellbinders.

Through the cat-calls and din of the streets one voice boomed out above all others into the night. The men collected about this speaker were listening with intense interest. Their flickering torches and the lamplight lit up the eagerness of their faces. Hardly a muscle moved, so bent were they upon catching every word uttered.

The speaker differed little from the men listening to him. He was evidently a stranger, but it was the plain fearlessness of his words which made his audience gasp for breath and rub their eyes in astonishment.

He was the first to raise his voice against John Shaw in his own town. He was a mere whelp of a man at that, and yet he was rushing on where the biggest of them trembled to venture. John Shaw, the very idol of every man who drew a wage envelope, challenged to his face on his own street corners, and not a man was there to raise his voice or hand against the traitor!

"What's John Shaw ever done for you?" he was yelling, with all the power of his brass lungs. "He told you he could settle this thing by arbitration. He told you that the men who stuck by the boss got fair play. He was the last to leave his bench and the first to agree to meetin' the mill owners in a pink-tea conference. It's all, 'Shaw says this and Shaw says that,' and not a man of you to use his own brains." He hesitated long enough for his words to sink in. Then, roughly pushing back his sleeves from his wrist, he went on,

"Those mill owners are pullin' him around by the nose blindfolded. He isn't lookin' for a chance to put anything across. He's piddlin' around tryin' to fix up a square deal. You Mr. Easy Marks have been waitin' three weeks for Shaw to bring this thing through. Pretty soon you can work or starve and be d— to you! There isn't a man of you that has got a red copper left in the bank." There was another eloquent pause. Then, in a half-confidential whisper and with his hand up to his mouth to shield his words, he inquired,

"There hasn't anybody seen Shaw drawin' out his cash from the payin' teller, has there?" Without waiting for an answer, he thrust his hand into his pocket and with an insinuating sneer on his face ventured,

"Perhaps there has been a little sweet'nin' goin' on hereabouts that we ain't on to." Then, striking viciously out into the air with his clinched fist, the speaker hurried on,

"I've said all I got to say. I'm willin' to wait for the good word at midnight. John Shaw is havin' the last pink-tea conference with the mill owners right now while I'm talkin'. All I want of you fellows is to let Shaw know what you think of him when he falls down after promisin' you he could pull you through. I got it straight from the inside that they were danglin' him on a string until they got the militia here and that they are goin' to turn him down cold to-night. It's either that or the sweet'nin'. He's either a fool or a crook. You can take your choice. But, whichever way you look at it, the word to-night will be 'Nothin' doin'.' Take it from me, bo—nothin' doin'."

A sudden movement in the crowd down the street broke way for the police squad that came hurrying on to keep the street corners free, and the speaker and his listeners hurriedly melted into the rest of the mob in the streets.

One listener, however, did not budge from where he had been standing, half concealed, with his hat drawn down over his eyes, in the shadows of the buildings. When the police had brushed by, he drew out a piece of paper from his pocket and carefully unfolded it. Then, stepping a little nearer the light, he read it over, slowly spelling out the words. Two or three times he went over every syllable. He had only received it an hour

before and yet he knew it word for word. Finally he thrust it back in his pocket and stood staring like one struck dumb into the darkness. Then he mumbled over the last few concluding sentences: "We absolutely refuse to grant the request of the men in the form in which it has been submitted. We do not believe that any business can be successful unless the men at the bench have every opportunity kept open to them to rise to the plane of managers and owners. We cannot sanction any plan for workingmen which places a premium upon class distinction. The President of this company was once a worker at the bench and it has been his greatest pride that his business partners have come from the same source." With a curse on his lips, John Shaw realized that he had failed. The words of the traitor he had just heard on the street corner came ringing back in his ears: "They've been leadin' John Shaw around blindfolded until they could get the militia here, and the word to-night will be, 'Nothin' doin'.'"

Suddenly his face went white and his teeth ground together. Then he started off with quickened step toward the heights above the mills, where the residential section of the town was built. Once he stopped at a street light to draw forth a glistening revolver, which he examined with eager eyes. Then he put it back in his pocket and hurried on, his chin thrust in between his shoulders and his hat pulled down over his face.

The home of Nathaniel Brown, President of the mills, stood on a most commanding position on the crest of the cliff overlooking the factories. When all the rooms and towers were lit up at night, the house made a spectacle of rare and commanding beauty. The house was surrounded by a pretty heavily wooded private park and the entrance and driveway were marked by a lodge and thick shrubbery.

Through this underbrush, with one hand tightly gripped about his revolver, John Shaw crept. His breath was coming in agonizing gasps, but his lips were drawn tightly across his teeth and every nerve was at attention.

The window ledge was far above his head, but a small pine tree that ran up alongside of the house offered a ready ladder. He climbed noiselessly up to its lower branches and waited ready for action.

His vantage-point gave him a clear view of what appeared to be the library. It was richly furnished with mahogany, but seemed to be in a great state of confusion. Cheap market baskets—there must have been a hundred of them—littered the tables and chairs. Wrapping paper and bundles covered every available space. Not a soul was in the room and Shaw felt a twinge of disappointment. He had hoped to catch the President reading. That would have made an easy mark for his unsteady hand.

Presently there were footsteps in the hall and the bowed shoulders and gray head of Mr. Brown's familiar figure came into the room. His arms were loaded with packages and bundles similar to those strewn everywhere about the library, and a gentle smile was on his lips. As he stood hesitating, wondering where he could find room to drop his burden, John Shaw wet his dry lips, slowly lifted his revolver and took careful aim. But just as his finger crooked to pull the trigger, he heard an automobile puffing up the driveway. He drew back in the tree to hide himself and presently a large motor truck rounded the turn and drew up before the door.

The corners of Shaw's mouth curled back in a snarl. He realized immediately what that meant. They were bringing up the militia to guard the house. He grinned at the futility of the precaution. When he got through with his work there would be little need for the militia.

Then there came a shriek of laughter from a hundred little throats and children came tumbling out of the motor truck. The door of the mansion was thrown open and the President and his wife came rushing out with open arms to meet them. As the children went romping and laughing into the house, Shaw recognized them as the youngsters of the strikers. A great lump arose in his throat when he saw his own little girl run up the steps and jump into the arms of the President and kiss his big, shaggy, gray head.

Shaw's head began to swim. So this was where what little food they had had came from. The ground beneath him and the house went whirling about him until he was forced to grasp the tree with both arms to keep from falling. When he had regained control of himself, the President and the kids were all in the library, working over the baskets. Mrs. Brown was filling each package

with groceries, and the President was busy peeling off bills from a corpulent roll, while several of the youngsters tucked one in each envelope and placed it in the baskets.

As Shaw watched them, a half-muffled angry roar rang out from the mob in the streets below. The President stopped short at his work and the smile left his face. Then the cheering and cat-calls became more insistent. From where Shaw sat he could see the torches approaching the hill at the bottom of the cliff. It was apparent from their cheering that they were approaching with great rapidity.

The President arose and started for the front door.

"You keep the children in here, no matter what happens!" he commanded, turning to Mrs. Brown, and then he passed out to the porch. Surging up the hill, the strikers were running and stumbling as fast as their legs would carry them.

The driver of the motor truck stepped up to meet the President as he came out the door. "I have been watching their approach for some time!" he cried. "You must telephone for the militia at once!"

But the President barred the doorway. "Do that," he said very slowly, "and you will have fifty men lying dead out on that hill in ten minutes."

"But they'll burn the house down and murder every last one of us!" the driver pleaded.

For a brief moment a smile flitted across the President's face. "They are my boys," he explained, "and we have never been afraid of each other. I am going to stand right here, and we are going to talk this thing over, man to man." When he turned, the driver had made his escape.

John Shaw had overheard everything. He had seen the mob collecting at the bottom of the cliff, and he seemed to hear its approach long before the sounds reached through the windows.

None knew better than he what its coming meant. The President could not dream of the condition the men's minds had been worked into. Shaw knew that, once that mob reached the house, there was no power under the sun that could save it or its occupants.

The howling mob was drawing nearer. One could almost distinguish the individual voices. The noise and din were terrifying. What could be done? With shame in his heart he thrust his revolver back in his pocket and slid down the tree. With almost a single leap he was beside the President, although the pounding of his heart choked all utterance from his lips.

"John Shaw!" The President recognized him by the light of the open doorway. He hastened down the steps to greet him and take his hand. "You're the one man I was wishing I might have by my side when the boys arrive," he smiled. "I want you to talk to them when I get through. We're going to have a regular, old-fashioned family meeting." He stopped to put his arm around Shaw's big shoulders. "Will you do it?" he queried.

Before John Shaw could answer, the roar from a hundred angry voices rang out in the night. They were within a stone's throw of the lodge gates.

For one moment Shaw hesitated. He knew there was murder in those voices. He could not save the President, and if the men were to find him they would wait for no explanation. They would tear them both limb from limb. For an instant the thought flashed across his mind that he might pick up the President bodily and run for safety. He even suggested it, but the President shook his head slowly, while his mouth went a little tighter. "No," he smiled. "I am too old to run. I'm not afraid of my boys."

There was no longer time for Shaw to explain the dangerous turn the labor troubles had taken since the coming of out-of-town leaders. The first torchlights were approaching the gates. A shriek of triumph rang down the road as the lights of the President's mansion came into view.

With fear clutching at every fiber of his body, Shaw thrust the President aside and started, panic-stricken, for the underbrush at the side of the house. Then the strength of him came surging back into his muscles and heart. He stopped abruptly. A long, many-voiced yell of defiance shot up from the lodge gates, where the mob lingered to organize for a concerted rush upon the house. John Shaw stood motionless, every nerve tense and his nostrils wide. The President walked over to him and put his arm about him.

"Go, John," he commanded. "The boys might not understand your being here with me at such a

(Continued on page 301.)



PHOTO, HARRIS & EWIN.  
REAR-ADMIRAL  
COWIE, U. S. N.  
His selection as  
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PHOTO, HARRIS & EWIN.  
MRS. M. L. BALDWIN.  
The granddaughter  
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band of Sioux  
death. Mrs. E  
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# People Talked About

**THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL** of the navy is one of the most important members of its organization. He is chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, with whom rests the responsibility for the purchase, care and issue of all supplies for the navy, amounting to millions of dollars annually. Rear-Admiral T. J. Cowie, U. S. N., who has recently been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to fill this most responsible position, is a man of exceptional ability, with a keen knowledge of business and legal matters relating to the navy. His selection as paymaster-general was a matter for congratulation by the entire naval service, of which he is a most popular and prominent officer. The President has seldom made a more successful appointment.



PHOTO, HARRIS & EWING  
REAR-ADMIRAL  
COWIE, U. S. N.  
His selection as Paymaster-General pleases entire naval service.

**T. COLEMAN DU PONT**, president of the powder company that bears his name, plans a highway the entire length of the State of Delaware—a road that will have no superior in the country. Mr. du Pont has agreed to advance \$1,000,000 to the State for its construction and will double the amount if necessary.

**"CHARLES OF BOURBON,"** as he styles himself, who has been recognized by a commission of the French senate as a citizen of France by virtue of descent from Naundorff, supposed by many to have been the lost Dauphin who would have been Louis XVII., bears a striking resemblance to the Bourbon type. "My sole aim in setting up my genealogical claim," he says, "has been to obtain recognition as a French citizen. As heir to the throne of France, I have no designs against the republic and have given definite promises to the government to that effect; but I do claim to be a direct descendant of the Dauphin, Louis XVII., who, we know, did not die in the Temple, but escaped in a coffin." Louis XVII., although proclaimed King after the beheading of his father, Louis XVI., and recognized as such by England and Russia, never reigned, but died, as the histories say, a prisoner in France.

**THERE** is not a more interesting figure in this country than Mrs. M. L. Baldwin, adjuster of claims in the Indian Office, at Washington.



PHOTO, HARRIS & EWING  
MRS. M. L. BALDWIN.  
The granddaughter of an Indian chief, now an adjuster of claims.

Mrs. Baldwin is a granddaughter of a chief of the Chippewas. She is a relative of many of the famous Indian warriors of the West. Until she was fourteen years old, Mrs. Baldwin slept only in a tepee or in the open air. Many times, when she was a girl, Mrs. Baldwin saw members of her family shot and scalped. One of her most frightful experiences was seeing her own brother slowly cut to pieces, who at the time of his death was carrying mail for the United States government. He was caught by a roving band of Sioux and told to prepare for death. Mrs. Baldwin's mother was a pure Chippewa and her father a French Huguenot. Her grandfather led the famous Clark expedition through the wilds of the Northwest. He was one of

the most famous chiefs of the tribe. Her father is now attorney in Washington for the Turtle Mountain band of the Chippewas. Mrs. Baldwin came to her present prominence through her tact and ability to pacify the Indians. Now she adjusts claims between members of her race and the United States government. She is always fair and just and not only commands the respect of all Indians in her jurisdiction, but is one of the most valued assistants to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Valentine.

**COLONEL TIMOTHY S. WILLIAMS**, the new president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, is another financier who has worked his way up from the ranks. Colonel Williams was private secretary to Governor David B. Hill, of New York, and later to Governor Roswell P. Flower. When the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was organized, Governor Flower gave his secretary a place in the company.

**A CHARMING** figure in diplomatic circles at the capital is the wife of the third secretary of the Japanese embassy, Mrs. Ozaki. Much has been written about the beauty of Baroness Uchida, the wife of the Japanese ambassador, and in the case of both Baroness Uchida and Mrs. Ozaki, especially with regard to their attractive personalities and general graciousness, the compliment is well deserved. The father of Mrs. Ozaki, Baron T. Senge, the ex-minister of justice, is the direct descendant of the oldest family in Japan. His ancestors go back to the earliest history and even figure in the mythology of Japan. Mrs. Ozaki was born in Tokio and was graduated from the Peeresses' School. Two years ago she was married to Nobumori Ozaki, who was further honored the same year by being asked to accept a position in the Japanese embassy, in Washington. Mrs. Ozaki has interesting views on many subjects and is an admirer of the American woman. She has always been exceedingly popular with her own folk and has a host of friends in this country.



PHOTO, HARRIS & EWING  
MRS. OZAKI.  
One of the most charming personalities in the diplomatic circle at Washington.

**IN THE** very remarkable speech which Senator Lorimer delivered in defense of his own right to his seat and which it is believed went far toward winning his case for him, he told one of the most interesting stories of a political career in a large city ever heard in the halls of Congress. As a vindication of his integrity as a politician and a man, it was entirely different from any of the debates that preceded it and probably far more effective. He told in detail how his organization had been built up in the city of Chicago and how it came about that Democrats as well as Republicans were his personal friends in adherence. "No man has ever come to my home, no man has ever come to my office," he said, "to ask me to do him a favor, little or big, that, unless it was a strictly party matter, I ever asked him his politics. I do not know and I cannot know whether I properly carried out my obligation in the disposition of those places or not. I do not know what people would think about it; but I do know that in the territory from which I come, ninety per cent. of the Democrats, whether they vote for me or not, will tell you that they would rather have Lorimer in Congress or Lorimer in any place he wants to go to than any man in their own party." It will be remembered that one of the strong points of the opposition to the Senator was the improbability of Democratic legislators voting for him without improper influence.



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Leslie's Weekly



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## Most Popular Young Woman in America.

(Continued from page 287.)

It is Miss Taft's privilege not to leave her room much before ten-thirty o'clock in the morning. Then she is out for an invigorating horse-back canter, usually accompanied by Captain Archibald W. Butt, the President's military aide. A little later Mrs. Taft and Miss Taft may be seen shopping together. Mrs. Taft almost always does her own marketing. Generally they walk. It has amused me to see these ladies go about the streets of Washington and Beverly recognized by so few. One day at the summer capital, when I told a storekeeper the identity of his two customers, his eyes grew big. "Why, those ladies have been trading here for months!" he explained, all agog. "They were so unpretentious—walked in like other folks—carried their parcels away! Where's my wife? I must tell her!"

Miss Taft rides horseback again in the afternoon. This time she is accompanied by Mr. Taft and Captain Butt. Washingtonians are quite accustomed to seeing the trio threading their way along some slightly frequented path, perchance in the vicinity of the picturesque Potomac. Miss Taft has her own electric runabout and drives the machine herself. This is the way she makes most of her calls. Of course the traffic policemen recognize her. Others with sharp eyes sometimes make out the machine, for, like all personal conveyances of the executive mansion, it bears the well-known coat of arms of the President. Miss Taft has a way of running her electric in and out of the White House grounds which seldom fails to get her past strangers without undue attention. She does not often ring the runabout bell. Once under the great portals of the mansion, Miss Taft alights and passes inside without enough confusion to frighten the squirrels in the driveway. Like her father, she is not much for show.

Each afternoon at five o'clock Mrs. Taft receives by appointment friends from out of town and those who are expected to call, and Miss Taft is always present to assist. There is a refreshing story about her in this connection. When it was announced that Miss Taft would make her debut instead of returning to college, several daughters of wealthy and influential parents brought pressure to bear on her to join their social activities, to the exclusion of others. There was a jolt for the ambitious ones, for they were received by the first young lady of the land like anybody else. They learned that she has an aversion to cliques. She has been loyal to her old friends. They and others of the Washington girls have been invited to the White House without discrimination.

Miss Taft is a true type of the well-bred American girl. She shows her excellent training and is considerate of her father and mother—a trait too rare in these days. She is nineteen years old and was with her parents during their long sojourn in the Philippines. She is unspoiled. That she is not affected was shown by an incident at the White House New Year's Day reception. There were numerous distinguished visitors in the Green Room when Horace D. Taft, the President's brother, walked in, having come from his home in Connecticut for the holiday. Things were formal enough until he saw his niece. He met Miss Helen half way across the room, promptly put his arm around her and gave her a resounding kiss. It would have been hard to tell which was most pleased—Miss Taft or her Uncle Horace. She was entirely oblivious to the interested spectators.

The President once remarked that he was glad that he has no money to leave his sons. He added that it was different so far as his daughter is concerned. First of all, he was going to see to it that she got a good education. After that, it was to be his main effort to lay by enough money for her so that she shall marry only when she chooses to marry and not because of circumstances. He said that he wished that every woman in the world were so situated that she might not think it necessary to marry if she did not want to.

The White House was probably never more beautiful than it was the afternoon of Miss Taft's debut. The rooms were decorated entirely with flowers sent to her from every section of the country.

(Continued on page 299.)

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**Most Popular Young Woman in America**

(Continued from page 298.)

They were in every form—rosebuds, sweet peas, violets, lilacs, gardenias, orchids of the rarest varieties and American Beauties. Miss Taft selected a bunch of lilies of the valley to carry. As the Marine Band struck up its first strains, she took her place between her father and mother in the famous East Room. The long line of brilliantly garbed guests—statesmen, diplomats and notables of the nation—began to file slowly by. Miss Taft's presence in the line and in that particular room brought memories of debutantes of other days. The first of the belles to triumph there was probably Miss Annie Jefferson Randolph, daughter of President Jefferson's daughter, Martha Jefferson Randolph. Miss Maria Monroe was the first White House bride. Miss Alice Tyler was followed by Miss Mary Fillmore. The late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, was entertained by Miss Harriet Lane, niece of President Buchanan. Dancing was frowned on in those days, but the prince and Miss Lane so coveted the forbidden pleasure that an impromptu quadrille was arranged on the deck of a boat which carried a party of young folks to Mount Vernon. This memory was so treasured by the Prince of Wales that upon his return home he sent a beautiful gift to Miss Lane to remember the occasion.

There had not been a marriageable daughter in the White House for twenty years when Miss Alice Roosevelt made her debut. She was the successor in that respect of Miss Nellie Grant. Miss Alice, whose popularity has never waned, lacked but a short time of being eighteen years old when she was presented. She was married, in the East Room, to the popular Representative from Ohio, Nicholas Longworth. Her half sister, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, was the next in line of the debutantes. She also was not quite eighteen years old. So the East Room has been the scene of many beautiful coming-out receptions, but it is doubtful if its occupants ever beheld a more charming daughter than Miss Helen Taft. They have never seen a debutante make a more pleasing beginning.

**Lifting the Working Girl's Burden.**

(Continued from page 293.)

the girl workers is conducted by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which has some two thousand girls in its employ. One of the largest dining-rooms in New-York is situated on one of the top floors of this building. Seated at tables, furnished with clean linen of good quality, silver and china, the girls in relays of nine hundred are served with a hot luncheon of four courses, including a roast or fish, one or two vegetables, a dessert and tea, coffee or milk. The luncheons here are provided free of cost. Not far from the lunch-room, the company has provided a gymnasium, which in its size and equipment compares favorably with some of the Y. M. C. A. and club gyms. A library comprising seven thousand volumes is also accessible to the girl employees as well as the men. Without cost they are privileged to use this room and to take advantage of the circulating library, in which the standard as well as recent books are provided. A medical department also is conducted for the use of the employees here, and provision is made for further treatment, including even a trip to the mountains or seashore, free of cost, if the seriousness of the malady and the financial circumstances of the girl warrant it.

Another example of what department and dry-goods stores do for their employees is given by Bloomingdale Brothers, a firm that employs some twelve hundred girls. At this store a part of a floor is given over to the culinary department, in which wholesome food, freshly cooked, is served at cost price. At Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's turkeys are provided for the girls as well as the men. Vacation time is well taken care of also by this firm. Each girl who has been employed for a period of one year is given a week's vacation to the well-known Van Wyck House, at Far Rockaway, N. Y. Not only is their salary paid, but their transportation to and from Far Rockaway and board.

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It is the toe-nail on the big toe, being longer than the other toes, that rubs holes in stockings and socks. It is not necessary to cover all of the toes in order to protect the stocking or sock. ZAR Hose Protectors cover the big toe nails and prevent holes. Have the family wear ZARS and you will have little darning to do. A great convenience and saving to single men, and saves expense, worry and work for the mother. It pays to wear them to protect cheap stockings and socks and much more so to protect lisle and silk. Made of medicated, vegetable tissue, so soft and light you do not realize you have them on. Will relieve the pain caused by heat and rubbing of soft corns between the toes; for this purpose they can be worn on any toe. No washing; so cheap you can put on a new pair each day. One hundred and twenty (120) ZAR Hose Protectors will be mailed to any one, post paid, on receipt of 25c in silver or postage stamps. When ordering please state whether for lady or gentleman. Address Zar Hose Protector Co., 2626 Pine Street St. Louis, Mo.



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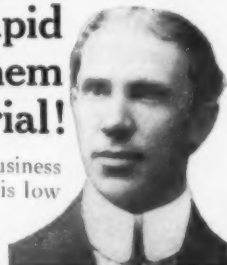
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Who recently retired as First  
Vice-President of the  
Pennsylvania Railroad.

CHARLES D. NORTON,  
Who will succeed T. W. Lamont  
as a Vice-President of the First  
National Bank of New York.

# Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE UNCERTAINTIES of the stock market and the danger of trading on slender margins were shown once more by the sharp and sudden decline the stock market had the day after the announcement of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the railroads on their application for permission to increase their rates. That this decision was deeply disappointing not only to the railroads, but to all their shareholders and their millions of wage-earners, goes without saying. It was not a final decision, because, briefly and broadly stated, the Interstate Commerce Commission simply held that the railroads had not proved their case.

I believe that the case of the railroads was proved. Everybody knows that prices of all kinds of commodities, including those used by the railroads, have risen greatly during the past two years. Everybody knows, just as well, that wages have been rising steadily during this period. The increase in the wages of railroad employees, especially of the most skilled classes, has been fair and just, considering the increased cost of living; but I do not think, for a moment, that the railroads would have granted these increases so readily if they had not believed that the Interstate Commerce Commission would have recognized the propriety of permitting a slight increase in freight rates.

It is all well enough for certain lawyers with fat retainers to plead that the railroads are not being economically administered. I doubt if any great business enterprise in this country is administered as economically as it should be. Economy is the outcome of experience, but I submit that it is very difficult for any corporation to enforce economies without applying them to wages as well as to expenditures for materials. More money is spent by the railroads for men than for materials and a reduction in expenditures must, therefore, apply to both. If the railroads cannot earn a surplus beyond the amount required to pay their dividends, how can they make improvements and extensions and pay high wages? That is the question they must answer.

I am not surprised that lawyers are satisfied with the outcome. They reap their harvests out of the misfortunes of the people as well as out of their prosperity and I say this without any intent to reflect on a very honorable profession, made up for the most part of men of high character and intelligence; but it makes me tired to have a Boston lawyer, without the slightest knowledge of railroading, go before the Interstate Commerce Commission and say that the railroads are losing a million dollars a day

because their business is not conducted on a scientific basis. He might better spend his time telling us how to get our cases tried more promptly in the courts and to reduce the cost of litigation, in which there has been a far greater increase than in the price of labor or the cost of living.

I look upon the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, under all the circumstances, as most unjustifiable. It was written not by a railroad man, but by a lawyer who had also been a teacher and an astronomer. It is a setback to prosperity. It may not be fair to say that it is a bid such as demagogues make for popular support, but demagogues never have done much worse than this. I believe in the prosperity of this great country and I believe it will prosper in spite of all the demagogues, trust-busters and railroad-smashers, who have been having their own way too much of late; but if it does prosper, the people will owe nothing to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Prosperity, when it comes again, will be due to our great captains of industry and to their workmen, who contribute to the common welfare. It will be due to the great army of agriculturists, cattle raisers, miners and wool growers, who add from year to year to the sum of the national wealth. It will be due to the common sense of the great masses of the people, who in due time will drive the demagogues into the oblivion from which they came and which befits them so well.

Meanwhile, my advice to my readers is not to sacrifice their securities at a loss, even though uncertainty attends the decisions of our commissions and courts, even though we are threatened with another tariff revision and a trust-busting program. The stock market may have to go through another period of depression and liquidation, but, after all, if the crops are good and if the sources of our national wealth are not obstructed, the country must finally emerge from the shadow of depression into the sunlight of prosperity.

C. Z., New York: St. L. and San. P. first pref. is entitled to 4% non-cumulative dividends, and as there is but \$5,000,000 of it, it is well regarded, as the dividends seem to be assured.

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Spec., Atlanta, Ga.: I know of no quotations. Write to Harvey A. Willis & Co., 32 Broadway, New York, for their Monthly Market Letter giving quotations on unlisted and inactive securities, and mention Jasper.

E. M. L., New York: The future of Inter. Met. is involved in the outcome of the plans for a reorganization of the traction situation. What that outcome will be is impossible for me to predict, but I would not sacrifice the stock at this time.

W., Dows, Iowa: I do not advise the purchase of Telepost stock. It is quoted at considerably less than the price it was put on the market. Existing telegraph companies would hardly open the way for a rival without a bitter fight.

E., Indianapolis, Ind.: I would not sacrifice Big Four. Its report shows that it is expending a great deal of money and thus establishing itself on a better footing. It looks to me as if those who know its value were acquiring it at every decline.

W., New York: I think well of Missouri Pacific for a long pull if the railroad situation is not handicapped by unnecessary and unwise legislation. M. P. is one of the lines that ought to profit largely by the development and growth of the country.

M. C., Youngstown, O.: My candid opinion of all the stock selling propositions of new inventions is that they are highly speculative. One can do much better by buying stocks listed on the exchanges for which a ready market can always be found.

X. Y. Z., Camden, N. J.: U. S. Light and Heat pref. pays seven per cent. The stock is sold on the curb and you can buy it through Slattery & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York, who will also give any of my readers full particulars.

(Continued on page 301.)

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HARVEY A. WILLIS & CO.  
(ESTABLISHED 1901)  
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 'PHONES 4370-4271 BROAD

# FACTS

In 1910 LESLIE'S WEEKLY printed over 39,000 lines of financial advertising. This amount is equal to about two hundred columns the size of Leslie's columns.

In a recent issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY there were thirty-three separate financial advertisements occupying a space of over 1,500 lines. Since that issue, more than one-half of those advertisers have repeated their advertisements.

Several of the best financial advertisers have been using LESLIE'S WEEKLY continuously for from four to six years; proof positive that their advertising pays.

Out of 1330 inquiries received from nineteen publications by one of the large investment houses, LESLIE'S WEEKLY is credited with 520 of the replies.

Of ten of the most successful financial advertisers, seven of them use LESLIE'S WEEKLY regularly.

The advertising rate is low—one dollar a line.

Our financial advertising man will be glad to consult with you about your publicity. Will you not invite him to call?

## LESLIE'S WEEKLY

225 Fifth Avenue New York

# I WANT A GOOD MAN

To act as General Agent and District Manager, and appoint sub-agents for the sale of my FLORIDA LAND.

No experience necessary. I pay the General Agent \$50.00 spot cash on every sale. My terms of \$5.00 a month for a 10-acre farm (no interest, no taxes) makes it possible to sell nearly everybody. \$200.00 IN GOLD free every month to my best men. Also one Grand Prize of \$1,000 in Gold Coins. No capital required, but man must have a standing in his community and be willing to work. If you think you can fill the bill, send for my "Confidential Circular to General Agents" and "Selling Manual." Both free if you are the first to apply from your locality.

E. C. HOWE

102 Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill.



## LYON & HEALY PIANO



**Pure in Tone**

**THE LYON & HEALY PIANO** holds a unique position because of its **Quality --- Prestige --- Style**

It is in a class by itself. Its pure, vibrant tone once heard is not easily forgotten. Sold everywhere by the most progressive dealer in each city. Price \$350 and up.

Beautiful catalog yours for the asking. Write today.

**Lyon & Healy**

Piano Makers  
30-72 Adams Street, Chicago (112)

## Wonderful in its action

Cleanses, whitens and heals in one action. Takes care of the whole mouth, neutralizing the acids that destroy the teeth and cause discoloration. An antiseptic foam unlike other dentifrices.

**A cake in a metal box, cannot break or spill. Any druggist, 25 cents—or sent on receipt of price.**

**C. H. Strong & Co. CHICAGO**



## I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

**NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.**  
E. R. WARDEN, President  
111 Warden Building  
Washington, D. C.

## 125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both \$10

If ordered together we send both for \$10. Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today.

**Wisconsin Incubator Co.,**  
Box 159  
Racine, Wis.

## Box of 25—10 ct. Cigars \$1.00

DIRECT FROM FACTORY

Send \$1.00 and I will send you a box. If not pleased after smoking 5 cigars you may return and I will refund the money.

**AGENTS CAN MAKE GOOD MONEY**

Write for information  
**R. A. SMITH, Cigar Manufacturer**  
McHERRYSTOWN, PA.

## The Standard Whisky

One hundred and thirty-one years "The Standard by which All Other Whisky is Judged"—the whisky our forefathers knew and relished. The recognized medicinal whisky. The whisky for all who appreciate more than ordinary excellence in liquor.

## James E. Pepper Whisky

**"Born With the Republic"**

If your dealer can not supply you we will send direct, charges prepaid, anywhere East of the Rocky Mountains, at following price:

**4 qts. \$5—Bottled in Bond—12 qts. \$15**  
Money back if not satisfied.

**The James E. Pepper Distilling Company**  
Dept. 116 Lexington, Ky.



## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 300).

M. Wyandotte, Mich.: I am unable to advise you in reference to the Piedmont Orchard Company. It has no connection with Wall Street and no report is available.

Stox, New Orleans, La.: Write to Leavitt & Grant, members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 55 Broadway, New York, for their chart showing at a glance high and low prices of a number of active stocks for eleven years.

W. J. G., Shelton, Conn.: A very large number of land companies, some good, some bad and many indifferent, have been organized around New York City. It is impossible to keep track of them all, and very few have Wall Street connections. I advise you to proceed with care.

Eight Per Cent., Providence, R. I.: The 8 per cent. preferred stock, paying 2 per cent. dividends quarterly, with earnings twice the dividend requirements, is offered by the National Underwriting Company, 350 Broadway, New York. Write them for further particulars and mention Jasper.

Copper, Galveston, Tex.: Wiggins & Elwell, 55 State Street, Boston, Mass., are members of the Boston Stock Exchange and will be glad to advise my readers concerning the outlook for any particular copper stocks in which they may have an interest. They invite correspondence.

W. Beachmont, Mass.: I do not regard the Continental Wireless Telephone with favor. 2. Better and safer bonds can be had in the railroad than in the mining field. Railroads are constantly extending their business while mines are constantly being depleted.

Novice, St. Paul, Minn.: Before you venture into Wall Street why not inform yourself a little as to its usages? Write to John Muir & Co., 7 Broadway, New York, specialists in odd lots, for their free booklet telling how to buy and sell small lots. Ask them for their "Circular B."

S. P., Wilmington, Del.: 1. Better divide your purchases up among three or four low-priced stocks rather than to put your money all into one. 2. Write to J. P. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, for their free booklet on "The Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading."

H. H., Maplewood, N. J.: The low priced dividend paying stocks are the most attractive for a speculation, provided the business situation is not clouded by the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and provided the courts permit our corporations to conduct their business with less interference.

R., Newark, N. J.: Pacific Mail is controlled by the Southern Pacific through ownership of a majority of the stock. Therefore those who believe that some day it will be made more valuable because it is an asset of a railroad company which has a knack of making its assets valuable. The rate decision will not affect it from present indications.

Orchards, Portland, Me.: The Commercial Orchard Company is engaged in developing apple orchards in the fruit country of the State of Washington on a unit system of ownership. Write to A. G. Hanauer, 453 S. First National Bank Building, Chicago, for an illustrated booklet on the apple industry of Spokane County, and mention Jasper.

F. S., Chicago, Ill.: My space is too limited to give you the comparisons you desire. Write to George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York, for their circular giving a comparative statement of eighteen of the prominent industrial pref. stocks showing past and present price and income yield. You ask Jasper.

Investor, Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. An experienced banker or broker will advise you best. 2. J. S. Bache & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, and bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, are always glad to advise my readers as to when to sell and what to buy. 3. The Weekly Financial Review published by this house for its customers has much merit. Write them for a copy.

F., Detroit, Mich.: Firms with excellent credit pay 7 per cent. for short-time loans and even more in some sections. Information in reference to well-secured short-time loans that pay a generous rate of interest will be given to any of my readers who will address William J. Lamson, formerly National Bank Examiner, at Room 2701, 60 Wall Street, New York.

Green, Los Angeles, Cal.: I advise you to read the conservative market letters sent out by reliable brokers and thus keep in touch with conditions governing Wall Street operations. Write to Josephine Louchman, Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 56 Broadway, New York, for their circular "Fundamental Conditions Affecting Investments," and mention Jasper.

W., New York: With the revelations now being made as to the gross exaggeration of the earnings of the magazines and the possibility that many would be bankrupted if the proposed increase in postal rates were imposed, it is not necessary to say that the magazine shares which your friend is so anxious for you to buy are not calculated for "investment purposes."

W. Winsted, Conn., and I. M. Reader, Waterloo, N. Y.: Any stockholder of the American Ice Securities Company who receives proxies from the company for the approaching annual election can send the blank proxies to me, after marking upon them the number of shares he holds, and after having signed them, I will see that the stockholders are represented at the annual meeting. I have a very large number of proxies.

L., Orlando, Fla.: The National Boat and Engine Co. is a combination of the leading manufacturers of launches, motor boats, ship and marine engines in various parts of the country owning eleven prominent manufacturing concerns. The offer of the 6 per cent. gold bonds with a bonus of stock is fully described in an interesting booklet which any of my readers can have if they will write to the National Boat and Engine Co., 1328 Broadway, New York, for the booklet on "Profits."

E., Freeburg, Ill.: One who is not familiar with stock speculation should bear in mind that all sorts of corporations are endeavoring to sell their shares to the public, and that they do not hesitate to make all sorts of promises and guarantees in order to do so. For this reason those who know little about stocks should give preference to securities sold on the New York Stock Exchange because before they can be listed they must submit a report justifying the listing. You never find any of the fake mining, oil, plantation and other schemes among the listed stocks.

J., Brooklyn, N. Y.: It is only fair to state in reference to the Interstate Chemical Company that I did not class it as an "investment" because I regard the word "investment" as applicable to strictly high grade securities, such as 4% bonds, and not to a business man's speculation, such as dividend paying stocks and propositions of that kind. I did not intend to reflect on the Interstate Chemical Company's stock. The officials of the company tell me that their files are full of orders, that the company is well situated financially, and that the price of the stock has been advanced.

E., Salamanca, N. Y.: 1. One with limited resources ought not to buy speculative securities for which a ready market could not be found in case of emergency. Buy something solid on the Stock Exchange so that if you need the money you can convert your securities into cash at your will. 2. I would not advise you to entrust your funds to any tipster, broker or agent who might offer to invest it for you. If they can make money for you they can make it for themselves. There are plenty of tipsters who will take your money and agree to invest it for a part of the profits but they will never agree to share your losses. Reputable Stock Exchange houses do not do this sort of business. It is left to the bucket shops.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1911. JASPER.

## The Other Side of the Picture.

(Continued from page 296.)

time. Down beneath the hatred of that yelling, the boys have still got a bit of love for the old man. They'll listen to me."

Shaw's heart was pounding and his ears were throbbing. The rioting at the gates was deafening. Some one was addressing them. Every now and then, in the intervals, could be heard the deep-throated voice of the lamp-post speaker lashing his men into fury.

Without a word, Shaw leaped from the side of the President and went bounding down the driveway toward the gates in great, powerful strides. The noise from the impatient men was now continuous. A fusillade of rocks wrecked the windows of the lodge. As Shaw neared the gates, he reached for his revolver. Then, almost before they realized it, he was in the midst of them, striking out with his free fist and threatening with his gun. Before the men had time to organize against him, he had them backed up against the rock wall of the lodge, under the large arc light.

When they recognized his face, a cry of defiance sprang from their lips, and with lowered heads and clinched fists they set for a charge. But the wicked gleam of the revolver, brought up with a quick jerk to the level of Shaw's eye, made the leaders fall back, snarling and cursing. The lamp-post speaker lay helpless upon the ground where he had been felled by Shaw's fist.

The President had seen Shaw rush into the midst of the rioting, then he saw the mob clustered together against the wall, and, a little later, he heard the slow, even drawl of Shaw's voice addressing the men. Then suddenly a cheer rang out and the men surged forward and rushed Shaw from his feet. Cheer after cheer rent the air, but in the midst of it all Shaw could be seen fighting frantically. Suddenly he broke away from the men and came running up the driveway, his coat torn from his shoulders and hatless.

The President ran down to meet him, but before he had gone very far Shaw grabbed him in both arms and went dancing across the road, laughing and crying like an insane man. When he put the President down again on his feet, both were gasping for breath. Shaw was the first to speak. "Hurry back to the house!" he commanded. "The boys want me to lead a kind of serenading procession up past your window. You must just be coming out of the door to greet us when we come across the lawn. They don't think that you know what they started up here for. Don't say a word about it."

As Shaw turned to hurry back, the President caught his arm and drew him to him. "John," he smiled, "we've all saved one another to-night." He leaned over to whisper in Shaw's ear, "I saw you through the window when I was fixing the baskets," he explained.

Red shot up in Shaw's face. "You—" he panted.

But the President put up his hand and waved him aside. "There was no other way but for us to save each other," he said very simply. "Now I'm going back to the house and get ready for the boys. They'll be surprised to find the kiddies up here, but maybe the baskets will help along for breakfast in the morning. My men can't work on empty stomachs," he chuckled.

Shaw hurried back toward the gates, while the President walked slowly toward the house to wait for them.

As he stood there, looking out into the night, cheer after cheer came floating up from the gates. The children inside, at last disregarding the President's commands, came running out with their baskets on their arms and surrounded him. Together, hand in hand, they waited for the boys.

**Tit-Bits.**

Flipson—"Young Fatty has got the laugh turned against him in his little joke against the Blazes Fire Insurance Company."

Flopson—"How?"

Flipson—"He insured five hundred cigars, smoked them, and then sent in a claim on the ground that they were destroyed by fire."

Flopson—"And they laughed at him, I suppose?"

Flipson—"No; they had him arrested on a charge of setting fire to his own property."

## 300,000 LESLIE'S WEEKLY READERS

Who Have Never Seen the Sun

STARTLING yet true is this statement. Nearly 300 Leslie's Weekly readers have purchased one of our solar telescopes and have seen the sun in its true sense. All who have not provided themselves with a solar telescope have never truly seen the sun. Telescopes provided with a solar eye-piece or dark lens for sun observations have heretofore cost from \$8.00 up.

We have produced a large solar telescope for \$1.00 which will assist people to correctly see the sun for the first time. Previously you have only seen the rays of light or sunbeams.



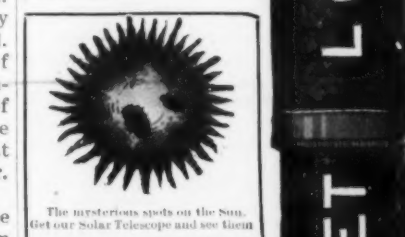
This is a long, powerful telescope for terrestrial and celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable solar eye-piece for sun observations. Every student, male or female, needs this telescope to study the sun in eclipses, also the mysterious recurrent sun spots. Never before was a telescope with solar eye-piece sold for less than \$8 or \$10. This eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope to all who wish to behold the sun in its tranquil beauty. Remove the solar eye-piece lens and you have a good practical telescope for land observations, etc.

POSITIVELY such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe; measure closed, 12 in., and open over 3 1/2 feet in 5 sections. They are brass bound, brass safety cap on each end to exclude dust, etc., with powerful lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Guaranteed by the maker. Every sojourner in the country, or at the seaside resorts, should certainly secure one of these instruments, and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away\* are brought to view with astonishing clearness.

OVER 3 1/2 FEET LONG  
Circumference 5 1/2 in.

Price Only \$1.00 By Express  
By mail, insured \$1.20.

Our new catalog of guns, etc., sent with each order. This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. Nearly 300 Leslie's Weekly readers are using this telescope with perfect satisfaction.



Worth Many Times the Price.  
The Saxon.  
New York, Nov. 4, '05.  
Gentlemen: I had with me on my recent European trip, one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I had the pleasure of observing an eclipse of the sun. At the Austrian Tyrol it was almost 80 per cent. concealed. Your solar eye-piece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the telescope.  
Yours truly, L. S. HENRY.

Digest of what Customers say  
Write them, need not take our word.  
Excelsior superior to a \$15 one.—Fred Walsh, Howe Island, Ontario.



A Kansas farmer counting stock.  
Could count cattle 20 miles away.—E. G. Patton, Arkansas City, Kan.  
Exceeded my expectations.—Sherburne Levings, 141 Oakwood Boul., Chicago, Ill.  
People think it fine.—E. C. Gaslon, Chalk Sevil, Mo.  
Better than expected.—Howard Morton, Baltimore, Md.  
Hundreds of others saying good things about these telescopes. Get one and try it.  
Booklet containing information about telescope, eclipses, planets free with each order.  
Send one dollar by Registered Letter, Post Office Money Order, or Bank Draft, payable to our order. Sent by mail insured, for \$1.20.

**DOLLAR SPECIALTY CO.**  
Dept. L. W., 90 Chambers St., NEW YORK

THIS IS A CORRECT PHOTOGRAPH OF TELESCOPE, REDUCED SIZE.





**No, nothing to sell! I have no old furniture—I keep it like new with Jap-a-lac**

I USED to let you second-hand men buy it for about a tenth of its real value, take it to your workshops, brighten it up and resell it for almost as much as it cost me new.

But now I keep a few cans of Jap-a-lac in the house all the time and never let my furniture get into a run-down condition.

When I think of all the money I have thrown away in the past, just because I did not know about

**JAP-A-LAC**  
Made in 18 Colors  
and Natural (Clear)  
Renews Everything from Cellar to Garret

I get into a perfect temper.

No, this is not a new bookcase, it is the very one you wanted to buy for five dollars last fall. The idea of offering me five dollars for a book-case which cost me fifty. I'm mighty glad that I didn't let you have it. All I have to do now is to touch it up about once a year and it looks as spick and span as the first day I bought it.

When all women learn as much about Jap-a-lac as I have, you second-hand men will have to go into a different business.

Ask any dealer—anywhere—all sizes, 20c to \$3.  
**The Glidden Varnish Company**  
Cleveland, O.      Toronto, Ont.



## THIS MAN

and a thousand others have secured good positions as Traveling Salesmen through our Free Employment Bureau recently and earn from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year. There are hundreds of such positions now open. No experience needed to get one of them. We will assist you to secure a position where you can get Practical Experience as a Salesman, and earn \$100 a month or more, while you are learning. Write today for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of good openings, also testimonials from hundreds of men we have placed recently in good positions. Address nearest office, Dept. 201, National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Seattle, New Orleans.



## AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

There is an Opportunity in the Tailoring Business to Make Money.

You do not invest any money and you do not have to devote your entire time to the business.

**YOU CAN MAKE FROM \$5 TO \$10 A DAY**

We will give you confidential prices so that you can get a suit at the wholesale price. We will furnish you with everything and co-operate with you in every way, and you will make the retail profit in your territory. We pay express charges on all orders.

The Cosmopolitan introductory line of samples is the largest sent out by any tailoring house and shows the largest samples. Our strictly made to measure clothes are sold at exceptionally low prices and Cosmopolitan Clothes are guaranteed to fit.

Write to-day for line of samples and full information with regard to this money-making proposition. A Postal Card will do. Address

**THE COSMOPOLITAN TAILORING CO.**  
Dept. 103, 208-218 Van Buren Street, Chicago

## NEW YORK'S GREAT PENNSYLVANIA STATION.

One of the greatest works of modern times was the construction of the concrete-lined steel tubes under the Hudson and East Rivers, the tunnelling of Manhattan Island, and the erection of the magnificent Pennsylvania Station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York, bringing the through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad into the heart of New York City.

An illustrated booklet describing this great work, and telling what it means to the New York passenger, has been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad and will be sent postpaid to any address by George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp. Send for it.

# The Public Forum

## TAFT ON TEMPERANCE.

The President of the United States.

THE EXCESSIVE use of intoxicating liquors is the cause of a great deal of the poverty, degradation and crime of the world, and one who abstains from the use of such liquor avoids a dangerous temptation. Abraham Lincoln showed that he believed this in writing out for his boy friends the pledge of total abstinence so often quoted. Each person must determine for himself the course he will take in reference to his tastes and appetites, but those who exercise the self-restraint to avoid altogether the temptation of alcoholic liquor are on the safe and wiser side.

## OUR ARBITERS OF JUSTICE.

Justice Hughes, of the United States Supreme Court.

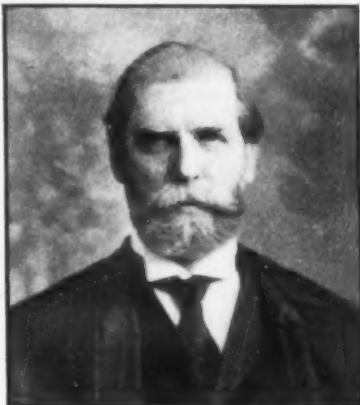
THE JUDGE is withdrawn from many a pleasant contact. There are many fields of activity to which he must necessarily be a stranger. There is very little that he ought to say. There are vast fields of possibilities foreclosed against his tongue, but there is abundant compensation for the limitations that may be suggested in the deep and abiding satisfaction which grows out of the nature of his work. It is in any

tell you that nowhere on earth can be found more lovable and admirable qualities than in the people of Latin America.

## TAFT NOT A POLITICIAN.

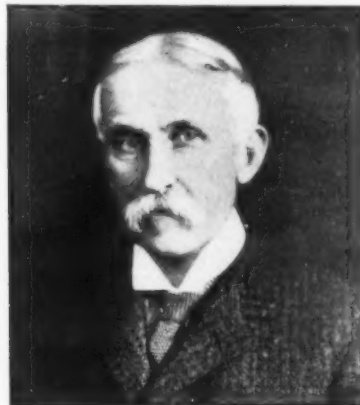
Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh.

THE President's lack of interest in personal politics and the concentration of his thought upon the inherent essentials of a plan or policy tend to limit his active work as a party leader. He is a strong party man, born and bred a Republican, acknowledges his "titular leadership." He gives the impression to many, however—and I fancy he thinks sometimes himself—that he isn't enough of a politician for this leadership. My own opinion is that he need not fall short as a political leader. It is only the sustained interest that is lacking. It isn't that as a party leader he is—cannot help being—too little of a politician, but that he is too much of a statesman. Well, a President must be a statesman, but he may choose how much he will be a politician. Altogether it is a most interesting and refreshing thing to see such a man in the presidency. Where he fails to score, he is the victim of his virtues. He meets life with cheerfulness and with a frank welcome to its happiness. He has the



JUSTICE HUGHES.

Who declares the position of judge the highest privilege of vocation.



SECRETARY MacVEAGH.

Who points out that the President is not a politician.

community and under any system of government a great privilege to be employed in the decision of controversies between man and man. It is a high function to be an arbiter of justice. The sentiment of justice, after all is said, is the most important sentiment. But in a democracy the highest privilege that any man can enjoy is to enforce the fundamental will of the people. In democracy the position of judge is to me the highest privilege of vocation.

## WE ARE NOT SO BAD.

Governor Dix, of New York.

THERE was never a time when we were one-thousandth part as bad as one-half of the muck-rakers tried to make us out to be. And there was never a time when the business integrity of the men interested in manufacturing and in commercial enterprises of all sorts was of as high a degree as it is to-day. Our men of affairs are the noblest, straightest, truest, cleanest, most transparent men that walk the earth in all the nations.

## HOW TO GET TRADE.

Senator Elihu Root, of New York.

A GENUINE, good understanding with foreign governments necessarily lies at the foundation of all intercourse, social as well as commercial. People trade with those with whom they have sympathy. They trade with their friends. Permanent commercial relations are founded upon good understanding, sympathy and friendship. Personal knowledge and intercourse are essential. In this respect Americans are very deficient. One of our faults is a failure to appreciate the qualities of people who are unlike us. Difference from us does not involve inferiority. In some respects we are the inferiors. When business men realize that the people of other countries are quite our equals, are quite worthy of our esteem, our regard and affection, we will be then able to reach a basis for the extension of our commerce. A little more modesty will be a good thing for us. And let me

peace which properly comes from his threefold courage—his physical, moral and intellectual courage. And he has the crowning gift of humor—whose saving quality was a while ago, in a very important matter, so conclusively shown. The President shares this humor with his friend Roosevelt.

## AN ENGLISH VIEW.

A. M. Grenfell, Prominent English Banker.

THE FUTURE prosperity of Canada must be largely based on the soundness of agricultural industry, and the enhanced value of Western farm lands that will result from reciprocity will mean greater prosperity to English investors. The new markets that reciprocity will open to the farmers of the West will cause greater demands for the products of the factories of the East. Canadian statesmen have taken advantage of the situation. It appears to me they have secured splendid terms for Canada in exchange for giving Americans what Americans could have taken for themselves at any time by simply lowering their own tariff wall without asking permission from Canada.

## CLAMOR AGAINST EDUCATION.

Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse University.

IT IS an easy thing to show a young man how to run a lathe or a drill press or to teach a young woman to cook and sew in a domestic school. These things are essential. But it will be a prodigious mistake if we deceive that young man or young woman into the conceit that that proficiency has added one cubit to their intellectual character or to manhood and womanhood. It has added to their efficiency as servants of men who wish to hire them. They are a better quality of servant. If that is all they could become, it is well. But if the clamor against that education that creates men who make drill presses and lathes has deceived the young man and denied him the opportunity of becoming a creator among men, it was a great injustice to him and a prodigious loss to his land and times.

## LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

Guaranteed to reach more than

300,000

homes every week.

## AGENTS

**MAKE MONEY** writing Song Poems and musical compositions. Success means fame and cash. No experience necessary. \$10,000 recently paid for a popular song. Send us your work, or write for FREE PARTICULARS. We want original song poems, with or without music.  
**H. KIRKUS DUGDALE CO.**  
Desk 218, Washington, D. C.



**AGENTS** PORTRAITS 25c. FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 20 Days' Credit. Samples and Catalog Free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT, Dept. 4073, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago

## SCHOOLS

## LEARN at Home by Mail

**LAW** Grandest profession in the world now open to you. No need to leave home or drop regular occupation. *Big Income* Legal Diploma—Success Guaranteed University advantages. Faculty selected from some of the most prominent legal authorities in America. Positive guarantee of success. 10,000 students now enrolled. Easy Terms. Extremely low cost, payable as you learn. The best legal instruction now within your reach. Write for free prospectus and our Special 1-4-1 offer.  
**La Salle Extension University** Box 1073 Chicago, Ill.

## New York Electrical School

Offers to men and boys a theoretical and practical course in applied electricity without limit as to time.

Instruction individual, day and night school, equipment complete and up-to-date. Students learn by doing, and by practical application are fitted to enter all fields of electrical industry fully qualified. School open all year. Write for free prospectus.

50 West Seventeenth St., NEW YORK

## LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS

Demand for our graduates as chauffeurs, auto mobile salesmen and repairmen exceeds supply. We teach 8 branches of the business by mail in 12 weeks, furnishing you employment from which you should earn more than enough while studying to pay for your course. Only school that loans each student working model of automobile while studying and gives preparatory training for auto factories. Write for Plan M.  
**Automobile College of Washington**, Washington, D. C.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Earn \$10 to \$15 a Week and Hold Your Position

besides. No Canvassing. We, as manufacturers of patented specialties, have New Easy Mail Order Plans to keep our factories busy. Large profits. Small Capital. If you are one of the want-to-go-ahead kind write for plans, sworn statement.

J. M. Pease Mfg. Co., 1508 Pease Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

## PATENTS

**PATENTS:** For facts about Prize and Reward offers and inventions that will bring from \$5000 to 10 Million Dollars; and for books of intense interest to inventors, send 8c postage to **Pub. Patent Sense, Dept. 91, Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.**

**PATENTS** "What & How to Invent" Book and Inventor's Guide FREE. Highest references. **E. E. VROOMAN, Pat. Atty., 903 F. Washington, D. C.**

## MISCELLANEOUS

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, life-time employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet ARI. No obligation.  
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## A Week with the Players.

(Continued from page 291.)

I am a Californian and, like all natives of that State, am more or less familiar with the Indian, and never have I heard one use the broad "a" and the English intonation when speaking, any more than I have heard one whine when in trouble. From the Piute to the Digger, the Indian is dignified—so dignified, indeed, that one even of the lowest type would never allow himself to cringe in fear at the approach of the enemy, as the actors at the New Theater make him do; nor would any one of the squaws, from the chief's daughter to a humble grinder of acorns, weep and wail at the prospect of death from starvation, as do the players impersonating squaws in "The Arrow Maker." Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, who plays the leading role, that of the medicine woman, is the chief offender in this respect. Her elocutionary methods and her assumption of broken-heartedness are as far removed from nature as the stars are from earth.

Those who attended the Belasco production of "The Girl of the Golden West" two or three years ago will have a distinct recollection of the part of the Indian squaw so admirably played by Harriet Sterling. Her staccato speech, her apparent indifference and, above all, her dignity were true to life and her characterization lent a substantial realism to the act in which she appeared. It is to be regretted that the New Theater management, which apparently spent much time and study in making the Indian dances which form the most enjoyable part of the three acts true to life, did not pay more attention to the reading of the lines. Indians are poetical. They and their customs are the quintessence of poetry, but never do they give evidence of this in long rhapsodies. Except in war dances and councils, the red man is never spectacular in his demeanor.

The story of "The Arrow Maker" deals with the trials of Chisera, the beautiful young medicine woman, who loves and is beloved by Simwa, a young brave, who, when she makes medicine, thereby calling down the favor of the gods on her lover, becomes so successful that he forgets the source of his good fortune and deserts Chisera to wed the daughter of the tribal chief. Upon her discovery of Simwa's perfidy, Chisera predicts disaster not only for Simwa, but also for the entire tribe, the members of which fail to sympathize with her in her unhappiness. As might be expected, Chisera's prophecies come true. Simwa is deposed from the leadership of warriors, his girl bride is obliged to dig roots, because of Simwa's persistent failure in the hunt, and the tribe itself is driven by the enemy until ruin stares each member in the face. Chisera is beseechingly entreated to make medicine that good fortune may again come to the tribe, but she refuses until trouble has reached such a desperate state that vultures are hovering in the sky over the camp, waiting for the emaciated victims to die. Then the inspiration to make medicine stirs in her breast. She does so, with happy results.

"The Arrow Maker" is by no means a dramatic triumph, although as a series of stage pictures, it does not make bad entertainment.

### PLAYS ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER TO.

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE'S dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

Nobody's Daughter  
The Deep Purple  
I'll Be Hanged If I Do  
The Bohemian Girl  
The Piper  
The Blue Bird  
The Arrow Maker  
The Hen-Pecks  
The Balkan Princess  
The Gambler  
Everywoman  
Secret Service  
Chantecler  
Seven Sisters  
Excuse Me  
The Slim Princess  
Pomander Walk  
The Concert  
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm  
The Boss  
The Spring Maid  
Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford  
Konrad Dreher

Daly's  
Lyric  
Collier's  
Majestic

### New Theater

Broadway  
Casino  
Maxine Elliott's  
Herald Square  
Empire  
Knickerbocker  
Lyceum  
Gaiety  
Globe  
Wallack's  
Belasco  
Republic  
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### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1911:

RESOURCES	
Bonds and Mortgages.....	\$1,190,868.12
Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities, market value.....	4,442,735.59
Other securities, market value.....	21,237,790.18
Loans.....	35,349,588.46
Overdrafts (secured).....	5,365.50
Advances to trusts (secured).....	60,773.53
Real estate.....	985,163.53
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers.....	15,250,309.95
Specie.....	6,860,802.72
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks.....	53,200.00
Accrued interest entered.....	492,385.24
Total.....	\$96,928,281.82
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock.....	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits.....	16,398,639.05
Reserve for taxes.....	125,890.27
Preferred deposits.....	\$1,737,059.76
Deposits not preferred.....	62,847,604.52
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.....	2,221,548.01
Total deposits.....	66,806,212.29
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Officers' checks.....	\$167,261.24
Accrued interest entered.....	430,278.97
Total.....	\$97,540.21
Total.....	\$96,928,281.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

J. N. WALLACE, President, and M. FERGUSON, Secretary, of Central Trust Co. of New York, located and doing business at No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law. (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 28th day of February, 1911, as the day of which such report shall be made.

J. N. WALLACE, President.  
M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of March, 1911, before me.  
C. E. SIGLER,  
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings Co.,  
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### Mr. Taft's New Political Strategist.

(Continued from page 286.)

Mr. Taft in the campaign. He was with the latter constantly from the time of nomination until inauguration, with the result that the Associated Press sold more news about a Republican candidate to Democratic papers than they had carried in the history of the organization. Besides this, he won the confidence and esteem of the man who was to be the next President.

Mr. MacVeagh gobbled Mr. Bailey, just as he had Mr. Hilles, and the two made a great team. When Mr. Bailey was confirmed by the Senate to succeed Mr. Hilles, the latter remarked dryly, "Now, Bob, your next achievement should be to be confirmed by the Episcopal Church."

As we remarked in the beginning,

Mr. Hilles is a great find for the President in his approaching fight. Likewise, the position of secretary to the President is a distinct honor for Mr. Hilles. Among those who made good in the place and have written their names on the role of honor are Charles D. Norton, the new vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, one of the first financial institutions of the country; William Loeb, Jr., who is achieving international fame as collector of customs in the port of New York (at a salary almost twice that of a United States Senator) and the same pay as Vice-President; George B. Cortelyou, who became successively Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury; John Hay, a memorable Secretary of State; General Horace Porter, United States ambassador to France, and Daniel Lamont, Secretary of War. It now remains to see the future of Charles D. Hilles.

### Trade Opportunities Abroad.

GERMANY WANTS AMERICAN APPLES.  
(From Consul-General A. M. Thackara, Berlin.)

AMERICAN apples are much appreciated in Germany and are bought by all classes of people. The most formidable competitor of the American fruit in the German market is the apple that comes from the Austrian Tyrol, one which enjoys a well-deserved and long-standing reputation for quality and flavor. There is no doubt, however, that the sale of American apples in this country could be greatly extended if shippers in the United States would be more diligent in the selection and packing of fruit intended for this market. In the opinion of German fruit dealers more favorable prices could be obtained for the American fruit if it were more carefully graded, better selected and packed in cases like the apples imported from the Tyrol. When packed in this manner, the fruit would stand the journey much better, would decay less rapidly and could be more readily inspected.

The following is a translation of a letter received from a fruit broker of the Central Market, Berlin, which was written in answer to a list of interrogatories sent from this consulate general:

During the past season American apples in barrels have arrived in Berlin badly damaged, owing to the careless manner in which the fruit was packed. American shippers do not use the same care in sorting the apples as in former years. In most cases the barrels contain apples of three or four different sizes and varying greatly in appearance. The top layers are good, while the middle and bottom rows are very different both in size and quality.

Apples are imported into Germany packed both in boxes and in barrels, but for the past two years the boxes have been preferred, as the fruit thus packed was received in better condition and the apples were finer. During the seasons of 1909-10 and 1910-11 apples packed in boxes were imported from the States of Oregon and Washington. The fruit was excellent and well graded. Sorting the apples must naturally be done by the packer, as the German importer should not be compelled to pay duties and freight on unsorted apples, and besides inferior fruit should remain in the United States. High-grade apples packed in boxes should be wrapped in paper.

Up to the present time California apples have been received here only in boxes. While they excel in quality the boxed apples from Eastern States, the packing and quality of the Oregon and Washington fruit were superior. In my opinion the German trade in American barrel apples will decrease from

year to year on account of the faulty packing and grading of the fruit. I am also of the opinion that the imports of American apples into this country would increase enormously if the prevailing defects could be eliminated and the American shippers would send only apples in good condition and free from San Jose scale.

Apples in bulk or packed in bags weighing at least fifty kilos gross weight are admitted into Germany duty free when imported from September 1st to November 30th. At other seasons of the year, when packed as above, the duty is 47.6 cents per hundred kilos. If packed in single containers, such as barrels, cases or sacks, weighing less than fifty kilos, without inner packing or wrapping, the duty at all seasons of the year is seventy-six cents per hundred kilos. By a decision of the German customs officials, apples packed in barrels that are lined with paper and a layer of excelsior inserted at the press end of the barrel to protect the fruit may be admitted under the above classification. When the apples are packed in double containers or in barrels, boxes, etc., in which the fruit is wrapped in paper, or the layers are separated by paper or excelsior, or the fruit is packed in paper or excelsior, the duty is \$1.19 per hundred kilos.

During 1910 the United States exported 50,289 barrels and 72,311 boxes of apples to Hamburg. The fruit arriving in boxes is carefully selected and well packed, so that buyers seldom make claims; while the barrels frequently contain inferior fruit in the middle and on the bottom, and both buyers and auctioneers have much trouble on this account. As satisfactory prices have been paid hitherto for boxed apples, further arrivals are expected during February and March; but the really extensive trade quite possible in this class of fruit will depend upon a reduction of prices, as at present the choice double-wrapped apples are absorbed by a select trade, the limits of which are soon reached.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the need of greater care in selecting, packing and forwarding of fruit. The German demands for apples are very large, but there is plenty of competition in the business, and the condition, without which American shippers cannot retain their hold upon the market, is that they make completely satisfactory shipments.

### DRUGS MOST USED IN THE TROPICS.

(From Consul-General James T. DuBois, Singapore.)

Quinine stands first on the list of drugs for the tropics, Epsom salts next, then come calomel, castor oil, tincture of iron or liquor of perchloride of iron, opium and brandy. A large majority of the drugs most used are those well known to the doctors of two generations ago.

One medical missionary has worked out the quantities of twelve drugs that would be necessary for the treatment of twenty thousand patients in a year. He estimates that the approximate cost would be \$325. His list includes thirty pounds of quinine, three hundred pounds of Epsom salts and two hundred gross of a tonic pill. On some rivers of the Malay states are dispensary boats that reach distant points, where quinine and other necessary medicines are distributed by the government to the malaria-stricken natives, who would be without remedies except for this charitable measure for relief.

### COLD STORAGE IN ITALY.

(From Commercial Agent Henry Studniczka.)

There would seem to be a good future for American refrigerating machinery in Italy, yet I am sure that there is no possibility under existing conditions of selling any of it f. o. b. cars or steamship in the United States or attempting to collect for the machinery before it has been erected and has proved satisfactory in Italy. The Italian people appear reluctant to take hold of improvements with their own capital. The Italian cold-storage business here, while it seems worthy of careful investigation by American refrigerating-machinery manufacturers, must be handled with great caution and deliberation and with a full consideration of existing local conditions.

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Any Road Any Grade Any Speed

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## Motorist's Column

Automobile Bureau  
By EDWARD F. KORBEL

If you are interested in buying an automobile and want information about motor cars, accessories, tours, State automobile laws, or the kind of a car to buy at the price you want to pay, write to the Automobile Bureau, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. We will be pleased to furnish this information free of charge.

**W**HEN bicycles first came into use, they were expensive and were ridden by the very prosperous. Nearly everybody owned a machine and people who did not were not up to date. Eventually the bicycle became too popular to be select. Then began a great decrease in price, and that was just what the majority of the people were anxiously awaiting. To-day, many people, remembering the decline in the price of the bicycle, are waiting for the time when automobiles can be bought for a fraction of their present prices. They will have a long wait, surely, for the price of a dependable car is about as low now as it ever shall be, or possibly can be, if made right. Statistics show that ten years ago the average price of the automobile was less than \$1,000. In those days the people bought them and asked for more. Naturally prices began to rise. In 1903 the average price was \$1,133, and in 1904 it was \$1,351. In 1905 it climbed to \$1,609. The panic in 1907 checked the sale of automobiles to a great extent, but since then there have been gradual decreases in the average prices. In a great measure the decreases are due to better production facilities and to the advent of the smaller and lower quality cars. Each manufacturer is raising the standard of his product. In some instances the better quality is coupled with an increased price, but in general

### Editor Browne

OF THE ROCKFORD MORNING STAR.

"About seven years ago I ceased drinking coffee to give your Postum a trial.

"I had suffered acutely from various forms of indigestion and my stomach had become so disordered as to repel almost every sort of substantial food. My general health was bad. At close intervals I would suffer severe attacks which confined me in bed for a week or more. Soon after changing from coffee to Postum the indigestion abated, and in a short time ceased entirely. I have continued the daily use of your excellent Food Drink and assure you most cordially that I am indebted to you for the relief it has brought me.

"Wishing you a continued success, I am,

"Yours very truly,

"J. Stanley Browne,  
"Managing Editor."

Of course, when a man's health shows he can stand coffee without trouble, let him drink it, but most highly organized brain-workers simply cannot.

The drugs natural to the coffee berry affect the stomach and other organs and thence to the complex nervous system, throwing it out of balance and producing disorders in various parts of the body. Keep up this daily poisoning and serious disease generally supervenes. So when man or woman finds that coffee is a smooth but deadly enemy and health is of any value at all, there is but one road—quit.

It is easy to find out if coffee be the cause of the troubles, for if left off 10 days and Postum be used in its place and the sick and diseased conditions begin to disappear, the proof is unanswerable.

Postum is not good if made by short boiling. It must be boiled full 15 minutes after boiling begins, when the crisp flavor and the food elements are brought out of the grains and the beverage is ready to fulfill its mission of palatable comfort and renewing the cells and nerve centers broken down by coffee.

"There's a Reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

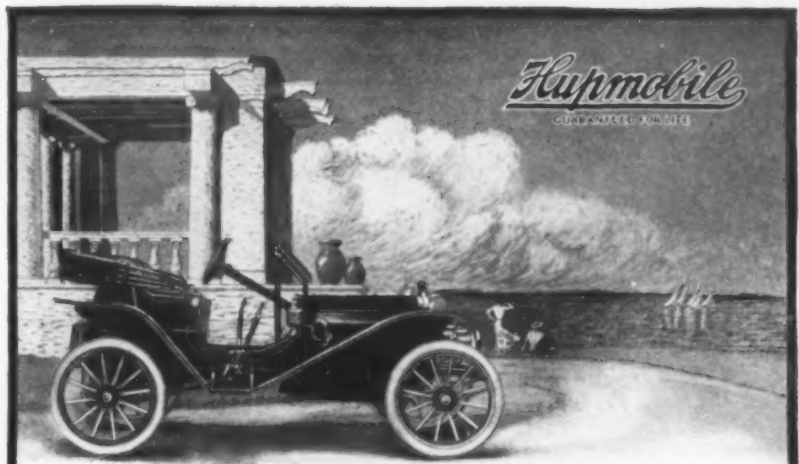
**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

the better goods are given to the public at the same price. The public is demanding quality, for the reason that few expenditures of money yield pleasures like those derived from the motor car. Because of this, prospective buyers want the best for the price they can afford to pay. Nowadays good cars can be bought for almost any figure upward of \$450. More equipment is given with a car than ever before, and, while often the price is raised to cover these, the result is a saving to the purchaser, for the maker can buy the fittings at a smaller price than could the user at retail. In every way the purchaser of a car to-day gets better value for his money than ever, although, speaking generally, the average price has fallen very little in the past few years. A good car is not an extravagance at any price.

In connection with mechanical motive power, the unit horse-power is used to denote the amount of work done in a given time. This is equal to the lifting of 33,000 pounds one foot high in one minute, the performance of which is known as a foot pound and forms the unit of work. Since 33,000 pounds raised one foot a minute is called one-horse-power, it is natural for people to suppose that the engineers who established that unit of measurement based it on the actual work performed by horses. However, such is not the case. The horse-power unit was established by James Watt, about a century ago, and the figures were settled in a peculiar way. Watt proceeded to find out the average work which the horses of his district could perform, and he found that the raising of 22,000 pounds one foot a minute was about an actual horse-power. But as an advance had to be shown by the mechanical over the animal horse-power, a fifty per cent. advance was made upon this, and the resultant 33,000 pounds was attained. In the case of the mechanical horse-power, the idea of power involves the element of time.

"The possibilities of the motor truck in the South and Southwest are little dreamed of by the manufacturers who are devoting all their attention to the large cities," says C. H. Martin, the motor-vehicle authority, who has just returned from an extended trip in those parts of the country, studying transportation conditions. "The merchants and farmers there are fully alive to the fact that the motor truck as a means of transporting merchandise is adaptable to all conditions and are laying plans for its exclusive use. Hundreds of miles of macadam roads are finished and more are now being constructed. Until the advent of the motor truck, farming a few miles from the railroad was not profitable on account of the cost of putting crops on board the trains. To-day the big motor tractor will draw one thousand bushels of wheat over the road, at five or six miles an hour, and at a cost that cannot be even approached with horses. At one place in the South, a plantation owner, whose place is over sixty miles from a railroad, draws his crop thirty miles by motor truck, loads it on barges and tows the barge with a motor boat thirty miles to the railroad freight station, at a cost of eighty-two cents a ton. In the cities the brewers, coal merchants, ice dealers and wholesale merchants are taking up the heavier motor truck, while the smaller machines are being used by the retailers. A visit to this territory which I have been over will prove a revelation, for the farmers and merchants there are certainly abreast of the times."

The committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Legislature recommends an increase in the registration fee of motor vehicles to \$25, \$50 and \$75. All the motor clubs in the State are out gunning for the bill.



### RUNABOUT, \$750

F. O. B. Detroit, including three oil lamps, tools and horn. Top, windshield, gas lamps and tank or generator, etc., extra.

All models have 4 cyl., 20 H.P. motor, sliding gears and Bosch magneto.

Detachable doors for any Hupmobile Runabout, - - - \$25

Touring Car for 4, - - - \$900 Torpedo Runabout, - - - \$850

Fore-door Touring Car, - - - \$925 Coupe, - - - \$1100

## "The Hupmobile has been recommended to me."

You are safe in buying a car by its reputation because that is what its owners truly think and say of it.

It is rarely indeed that a Hupmobile owner speaks anything but praise of his car. Rarely indeed that one is found unwilling to give the car enthusiastic and favorable report.

Letter after letter comes to us saying: "The Hupmobile has been recommended to me."

The Hupmobile has built its good name for the trustworthiness that means the maximum of service for the minimum of cost because it expresses the highest ideals of automobile building as truly as the cars of greatest price and largest size.

The world-touring Hupmobile, which left Detroit in November last on a tour around the world, is now in the far East.

**Hupp Motor Car Company, Desk 64, Detroit, Mich.**

**Popcorn Crispettes**

Built this Big Business for me.

### I am looking for other men who can make good—who have business aspirations—who are anxious to make money.

Write me today. I'll tell you how I built the big business shown in picture. I'll tell you just how I went at it—how you can do the same.

If you'll follow my instructions you'll make more money this Spring and Summer than you ever dreamed of.

You can do this with a Long Popcorn Crispettes Machine—a machine that makes a delicious popcorn crispette—a new, delightful confection—unlike anything else in shape, taste and quality. This same machine is what made my money—enabled me to build my big business.

The best season is just at hand. You can clean up loads of money at fairs, parks, summer resorts, amusement halls, circuses, etc. Anywhere there's a crowd of people. Everybody buys—children—parents—old folks. Everybody likes Crispettes. You'll do a rushing business.

### Every time you take in a nickel you make three cents profit.

Each day your business will grow—same as mine did.

If you make and sell Popcorn Crispettes you'll have a good thing all to yourself too; because I furnish a secret formula for making Crispettes, and its different from anything else. Nobody but you can have it in your town. So you escape competition. People buy and buy and buy Long Popcorn Crispettes because of the taste. They're different from anything ever put out and folks want more and more of them.

In the literature I am going to send you I tell you all about them; about men who have made big money with the machine, and the men tell you how they did it. Its very interesting reading.

Why plod along for a few paltry dollars a week—at the bidding of another who is no smarter than you are? Why let some other fellow cash in on YOUR ability? Why let the other fellow get the big money while YOU do the hard work that earns it? Is there anything in that? No!—and no man with any spunk and spirit is going to stand it very long. Neither are you. You've got your future to think about. You have been looking for a good chance and here it is. To the right man in each community I've got a great proposition to make. Are you one of them?

Success is yours if you go after it. A splendid opportunity faces you. It may never come your way again. Can you afford to pass it by? Decide now to gain success. Assert yourself—be independent—discover the hidden powers in your nature. Cut loose from irksome tasks—long hours—poor pay. Enjoy the fruits of your labor yourself. Reap the benefits of your efforts. Work all or part time—just evenings if you wish. At least investigate. Get full particulars—reports from users. See what others have done. Judge what you can do. Act now! Use the coupon.

**W. Z. LONG,  
Springfield, Ohio**

Please send me full particulars about Crispettes machine, and tell me how to start big paying business.

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TWO VIEWS OF THE SAME GOWN.  
The very latest design from Paris.



WHEN THERE'S A BREEZE.



THE ADMIRER OF ALL ADMIRERS.





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Photogravure in sepia, 8 x 11,  
Twenty-five cents.

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**"SAY WHEN!"**

*By James Montgomery Flagg.*

In color, 8½ x 11,  
Double mount on heavy brown paper, 12 x 16,  
Fifty cents.



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*By James Montgomery Flagg.*

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Twenty-five cents.

Hand colored, Fifty cents.



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**SPRINGTIME.**

*By C. Clyde Squires.*

Photogravure in sepia, 15 x 18,  
One dollar.

Hand colored, \$1.50.



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**"HER BUOY."**

*By H. Hirschauer.*

Photogravure in sepia, 15 x 18,  
One dollar.

Hand colored, \$1.50.



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**SMOKER'S HEART.**

*By Percy D. Johnson.*

Photogravure in blue-black, 12 x 16,  
Fifty cents.

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and pretty.

We will mail a complete illustrated list to  
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